

Britain pledges full support US over hostages

solve the Iranian crisis
ering momentum in
Mrs Thatcher yesterday
Britain's support to the
ites in helping to secure
e of the hostages in

Tehran. The help sought by Presi-
dent Carter includes economic
sanctions and, in the absence of
results, the severing of diplomatic
relations. Vital EEC decisions are
expected in the next two weeks.

Decisions by EEC this month

Correspondent

ON PAGE 8

**Red Cross sees hostages
France unimpressed
Carter popularity wanes
Parliamentary report**

her yesterday
Britain would do
ble in help the
secure the release
held in Tehran.
first public re-
sident Carter's
port from the
n applying sanc-
resolving the

made clear that they did not
contemplate the use of force
now, Mrs Thatcher said.

from the Prime
statement to the
he will be lead-
le during the
gain the soli-
among Western
andious are to

The request for further
political and economic
pressure was designed to avoid
the need to use force. She
pointed out that so far diplo-
matic action had not even
succeeded in transferring con-
trol of the hostages to the
Iranian Government.

is, among other
applications of
ons a move
tussians at the
in January, if
progress, the
s diplomatic
vered.

Consideration has to be given
about the steps to be taken next
and those must be political or
economic or both. The British
objective was to show support
for the American people and
for President Carter and to do
everything possible to secure
the release of the hostages.

's only quali-
right and im-
t was that
consultations
European par-
ner friendly
the sanctions
would com-
international

Referring to the illegal de-
tention of the American diplo-
mats, Mrs Thatcher said that
the United States Administra-
tion had put up with the flout-
ing of international law and
established diplomatic practice
by Iran for several months in
the hope of securing their
release.

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The United States now felt
obliged to demonstrate that the
continued detention of its
people would carry increasing
penalties.

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From all parts of the House
and from all sections of the
political spectrum, from the
far left to the far right, there
was a moving and significant
display of solidarity with Brit-
ain's principal ally and deep
sympathy for the President in
his dilemma over the hostages.

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Seldom has the Commons
been so united.

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Mr Callaghan, leader of the
Opposition, reminded MPs of
the increasingly serious situa-
tion. "Let me be absolutely
lately clear from this House",
he said, "that the holding of
these hostages, innocent men
and women in the employment

Government pay bill set to rise 25pc this year

David Blake
Economics Editor

The Chancellor came under heavy
criticism from MPs yesterday
over the fact that the Govern-
ment's pay bill is expected to
be 25 per cent higher in the
current financial year than in
the financial year 1979-80.

Sir Geoffrey Howe defended
the Government's record by
pointing out that much of the
increase was caused by the
delayed effect of increases
under the Clegg comparability
study set up last year. He said
that, according to new figures
in the months up to March
since the start of a new pay
round last July, settlements in
the public sector had averaged
14 per cent, compared with
18 per cent in the private
sector.

The clash over public sector
pay stole the spotlight at what
was meant to be a more general
questioning by the Treasury
and Civil Service Select Com-
mittee of the Government's
Budget and medium term
financial strategy.

Committee members raised
questions over a number of
important elements in the
government plan, particularly
whether improvements in
nationalized industry perfor-
mance and cuts in housing sub-
sidies were possible and
whether the Treasury were
underestimating likely revenue
from North Sea oil.

Treasury officials conceded
that their estimates may have
"erred on the side of caution".
The figure for the government
pay increase emerged during
questioning of Treasury offi-
cials at a morning session of
the committee, set up to moni-
tor the Government's handling
of the economy.

A number of MPs, most of
them Conservatives, expressed
concern at the sharp increase in
the amount of cash being pro-
vided for civil service pay this
year.

The argument that the increase
was inconsistent with the
Government's statement that a
14 per cent cash limit was being
applied to civil service pay this
year. Treasury officials said the
actual increase in the central
Government pay bill would be
25 per cent, but pointed out that
this was consistent with the
Government's cash limit.

The 14 per cent figure refers
only to new money being ne-
gotiated during the current pay
round and does not take account
of pay rises still coming through
under the Clegg comparability
award.

The MPs returned to the
matter at an afternoon session
with Sir Geoffrey. This time
they concentrated on claiming
that, whatever the technical
consistency of the expected pay

Continued on page 8, col 2



An entry for the Royal Academy's summer exhibition moving in yesterday, the sending-in day for oils and comparable media. The exhibition opens on May 31.

Mixed response on pay from teachers

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Clegg commission's re-
commendations of pay increases
averaging 18.2 per cent for
600,000 school and further edu-
cation teachers in England,
Wales and Scotland has re-
ceived a mixed response from
unions.

The commission's report, pub-
lished yesterday, recommends
increases on April 1, 1979,
salaries ranging from 17 per
cent for the lowest-paid class-
room teacher and college lec-
turer to 25 per cent for the
highest-paid headteacher and
college principal.

The recommendations are not
binding on the Government, the
local authorities or the unions.
The Barnham committee, the
national negotiating body on
teachers' pay, will decide
whether to adopt, reject or
modify the commission's pro-
posals.

If adopted in full, the in-
creases would add £75m a year
to the total bill for teachers.
The teachers had asked for
38.7 per cent on March 1979
salaries, which they said would
restore their salaries to the
position established by the
Houghton Report in 1976. The
increases recommended by the
Clegg report represent an aver-
age rise of 29.2 per cent on
March 1979, scales.

Only in the case of the lowest-
paid scale 1 and scale 2 class-
room teacher and the lowest-
paid college lecturer would the
proposed increases be sufficient
to restore salaries to their
Houghton levels, the report
shows.

relativity restored in full.
The National Union of
Teachers, the largest union,
gave the report a guarded but
much more favourable recep-
tion. The report indicated that
about 96 per cent of teachers
would have their salaries
restored to within 5 per cent
of the Houghton award. Mr
Frederick Jarvis, general sec-
retary, said:

Teachers on the average
salary of £5,184 in March, 1979,
would get £6,669 after Clegg.
It had given teachers a lot more
than going to arbitration would
have done, he said.

He welcomed the fact that
the Clegg report made no
attempt to tie its recommenda-
tions to alterations in teachers'
conditions of service, and that
it had not proposed separate
scales for primary and sec-
ondary teachers.

The National Association of
Head Teachers, representing
two-thirds of head teachers,
said it was disappointed by the
report, which did almost
nothing to restore differentials.
But the Secondary Heads' Asso-
ciation, which represents a
majority of secondary school
heads, gave the report a broad
welcome and said that it was a
substantial way to restoring the
Houghton terms.

The teachers have made a
separate claim from April,
1980, of 20 per cent, on top of
whatever they receive from the
Clegg recommendations, to
cover the increased cost of liv-
ing since March, 1979.

Report, page 2
Leading article, page 15



Professor Hugh Clegg: Rises averaging 18 per cent urged.

Go ahead given for British reactors

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Mr David Howell, the
Secretary of State for Energy,
yesterday gave the nuclear
industry the go-ahead to build
the phase of the Government's
nuclear programme announced
in December.

Orders for the hardware for
two British-designed advanced
gas-cooled reactors (AGR), are
now expected to be placed in
the summer and the nuclear
component industry will be
extremely relieved.

The British designed sec-
tion of the programme has
been under threat of cancella-
tion or severe delay since the
Central Policy Review Staff,
the Government's "think tank",
was called in to review the orders
three weeks ago.

Re dunderdums would have
been inevitable if work had
been delayed for long on either
the station for the South of
Scotland Electricity Board at
Torness or the planned second
station at Heysham, in Lancas-
hire, for the Central Electric-
ity Generating Board.

If both had been cancelled
the boiler-making plant at the
Gateshead works of Northern
Engineering Industries might
have closed with the total loss
of more than 1,000 jobs. Delay
or cancellation would have
affected many companies in the
nuclear industry. Until Hey-
sham and Torness were planned
they had been without an order
for a decade.

The National Nuclear Cor-
poration (NNC), which is the
main contractor for the
stations, now has an estimated
total of £2,450m at March,
1980, prices, to award contracts
to the component industry
including NEI, GEC, Whesone
and Babcock Power Engineer-
ing.

With the decision to go
ahead with the AGR orders,
the way is now clear for a
successor to be appointed to

Mr Aldington as chairman of
the NNC.
The NNC is to be reorganized
and appointment of a chairman
will allow this to go ahead. The
Central Electricity Generating
Board is then expected to send
a letter of intent asking for a
licence from Westinghouse in
the United States to build the
first pressurized water reactor
(PWR) in the United Kingdom.

This will start the second
phase of the Government's
nuclear programme which is to
order approximately one
nuclear station a year for the
next 10 years. The first two are
to be of British design.

The future of the AGR pro-
gramme was thrown into doubt
after the Central Electricity
Generating Board admitted it
would overshoot its cash limit,
imposed for 1979-80 by the
Government and sharply
reduced its estimate of future
growth in electricity demand.

A strong campaign was
mounted within the Department
of Energy to keep the AGR
orders alive. Cancellation only
three months after Mr Howell
had announced his programme
would have been a heavy
political blow.

At one time the Prime Min-
ister seemed determined to
cancel; opposition to the Brit-
ish design at No 10 is thought
to be strong, but Mr Howell's
advice that it would be unwise
to rely on an American design
yet to be accepted in Britain
was taken.

Mr Howell told the House of
Commons that the spending of
£2,450m between now and
1986-88 when the two stations
were to be commissioned had
been included within the cash
limits awarded to the
electricity authorities for 1980-
81 and within the medium term
plans in the White Paper on
Public Spending. The English
boards have had their over-
spending for 1979-80 written
off. Leading article, page 15

GEC's turbine order, page 17

Gandhi escapes knife-throwing attack

By

by vested interests who do not
who worked in a firm Mrs
Gandhi's programmes".
Sources close to the Prime
Minister had denied an assas-
sination attempt, but Mr
Gurcharan Singh, a Delhi Police
Commissioner, said that a man
37 from Baroda, Gujarat, had
been arrested and, after
questioning, charged with
attempted murder.

Mrs Gandhi is due to leave
on Wednesday for Salisbury
to take part in Zimbabwe's in-
dependence celebrations.
The map, who appeared in
the crowd eyewitnesses said,
was overpowered by Mrs
Gandhi's own bodyguard, three
police officials, and security
men of the Indian Parliament.
The 4th knife, the police said,
had grazed one of the police
men near the Prime Minister.

The police gave the arrested
man's name as Ram Lalwani.

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Harijan vote at the last general
election.
At the gathering, Mrs Gandhi
garlanded a statue of Dr Am-
bedkar before speaking. The
audience of prominent Hari-
jans present asked her to
declare today a public holiday.
After noting that so far only
Mahatma Gandhi among the
country's founders had been so
honoured, she agreed. But she
added that India already had
"too many holidays" and she
proposed to consult other po-
litical leaders on the whole
subject of work-free days.

Some other countries, she
said, had only eight public holi-
days. India last year had 12
official holidays and more are
celebrated locally.
The Harijan community has
persistently sought ways to
have Dr Ambedkar honoured on
what they consider a fitting
scale.

Mrs Gandhi had obtained a
substantial segment of the

er telephone service ed by Post Office

work.

How do you decide
which subscribers should be the
lucky ones, other than by ask-
ing those who believe they need
the super-service to pay a
supercharge for it?

But Mr Begin insisted, the
Post Office had not yet made up
its mind on the issue.

System X exchanges will be
built for the Post Office by the
three main United Kingdom
telecommunications companies,
the General Electric Company,
Plessey, and Standard Tele-
phones and Cables. All four
organizations have formed a
new company, British Telecom-
munications Systems, to market
System X overseas.

Two new delights for the
subscribers of Woodbridge were
demonstrated. In the press
yesterday—the ability to dial a
long number quickly by giving
it a one-digit or two-digit code;
and the ability to be followed
around to other numbers when
one is out.

In both, the Post Office pro-
vides a recorded-voice guide to
the steps needed to negotiate
the new technology success-
fully. In the latter demonstra-
tion, inevitably, the second
number dialed was a faulty
line so that the telephone
operator at the Post Office Re-
search Centre at Martlesham
could not hear the confident
voice of her boss at the press
conference trying to tell her
that this was a transferred-call
demonstration.

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search Centre at Martlesham
could not hear the confident
voice of her boss at the press
conference trying to tell her
that this was a transferred-call
demonstration.

Mr Begin off to Washington in defiant mood

Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has
left for Washington for talks with Presi-
dent Carter on Palestinian autonomy. At
the airport he reiterated his refusal to
compromise on Jewish settlements policy
in occupied Arab land. "Living in our
land, settling in this land, these are in-
alienable rights", he told reporters. He
also ruled out any discussion on east
Jerusalem, saying that "Jerusalem is the
capital of Israel, an indivisible city".

Page 8

BL strike spreads

The number on strike at BL plants in
protest at the imposition of a pay and
conditions package rose to 15,000 at nine
factories in the Midlands. Production of
the Range Rover, Land-Rover, Rover
saloons, TR7 convertible, Jaguar saloons
and the Sherpa vans was halted. BL's best
sell, the Mini, will also be affected. Page 2

Hospital action 'futile'

A meeting of eight Northern Ireland
health unions in Belfast condemned the
unofficial strike and picketing by ancillary
workers at the Royal Victoria Hospital,
Belfast. An official of the National Union
of Public Employees said the strike,
supposedly against the Army security pre-
sence, was futile. Page 2

Border power link

The British and Irish governments seem
prepared to join forces against the
Provisional IRA and restore a cross-border
powerlink which was blown up five years
ago. Page 2

Watergate burglar breaks his silence

A plan to drug with LSD and discredit
Mr Daniel Ellsberg, the man who released
the so-called "Pentagon Papers", is out-
lined in the autobiography of
Mr Gordon Liddy, one of the Watergate
burglars, who was jailed for five years. Page 7

Freedom China's target

The Standing Committee of China's
Parliament has recommended a change in
the constitution to outlaw free speech,
press freedom and the display of dissident
wall posters. The main targets are
political wall posters, which have been
under increasing attack by the
authorities. Page 9

Seminar in Moscow

Distinguished western scientists have
been conducting a seminar in a cramped
Moscow flat to keep Soviet Jewish
scientists abreast of latest developments
in their disciplines. The Russian scientists
have been refused emigration visas and
have lost work facilities. Page 7

Kelly inquest: A pathologist said that his preliminary report on the death of James Kelly contained inaccuracies

Harsh warning: The Government's pro-
posed cuts in benefits will cause severe
hardship to strikers, old people and the
injured, welfare groups say. Page 5

Brussels: Mr Roy Jenkins not to reprimand critic EEC colleague

Monrovia: Liberia's new military leader
promises a 'just society'. Page 7

Telecommunications: A four-page Special
Report on the industry and its future.
Classified advertisements: Personal, pages
25, 26; Appointments, 12, 34, 25; Sale
rooms and Antiques, 12.

Leader, page 15

Letters: On allies' response to Carter plea,
from Mr Alan Lee Williams and others; on
Ulster, from Mr George C. Atfield and Mr
Dan Del Sivo; on Death of a Princess, from
Sir Philip de Zulueta, and Mr C. R. Preston
Leading articles: West Africa; Teachers' pay; Nuclear reactors

Obituary, page 16

Mr Nicholas Phillips; Mr Robert Swan; Mr
W. J. White

Arts, page 13

John Russell Taylor finds comparisons
and contrasts in the work of Weegee and Robert
Frank at the Photographers' Gallery and the
ICA; Paul Griffiths on the start of an
imaginative new concert series at the
Madrigal, Snape; Stanley Sadleir on the LSO
and Cellist

Features, pages 9, 14

John Groser on the new Lord Chief Justice;
Bernard Levin on a civil way to vote;
Fashion by Prudence Glynn

Sport, pages 10, 11

Crick: Gillenone withdraw from sponsorship
of one-day competition; Racing: Michael
Phillips previews first day of Craven meeting;
Skiing: Home hopes tumble in British Alpine
championships; Rugby League: Cup final
will set world record receipts

Business News, pages 17-23

Stock markets: Equities continued to move
upwards as gilts were in heavy demand. The
FT index closed 2.6 up at 438.2

Financial Editor: Glaxo's bitter medicine;
Grand Metropolitan moving in on Liggett

Business features: Sir Bryan Hopkin, a
former Chief Economic Adviser to the
Treasury, argues against the Government's
economic policies; Hugh Stephenson on a
deceptively dangerous model for public
sector disputes

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Weather 2

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Open until 7.00 p.m. Thursdays, 5.30 p.m. Saturdays

HOME NEWS

BL package strike will halt Mini production line today

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Managing directors from all BL Cars subsidiaries met at Oxford yesterday to formulate the company's response to the official backing given by the Transport and General Workers' Union to a "bush fire" strikes at BL plants.

The number on strike in protest at the imposition of a new pay and conditions package had risen to 13,500 last night and affected nine plants, all in the Midlands.

Production of the Range Rover, Land-Rover, Rover saloons, TR7 convertible, Jaguar saloons and Sherpa vans was at a standstill. The latest to suffer from the strike were the Castle Bromwich body plant and the works at Acorns Green, Birmingham, which supplies engines to Rover.

The strike by 1,300 men at Castle Bromwich has cut supplies of Mini body panels to Longbridge. As a result production of the Mini, BL's best selling car, will be halted today with 800 men laid off.

Mr Ray Horrocks, managing director of BL Cars, took the chair at yesterday's meeting, which was called originally as a routine meeting of BL Cars' executive committee. However, the latest threat to the group's recovery hopes took precedence over all other business.

A statement was issued after the meeting, but it is understood that Mr Horrocks reported on informal talks during the weekend between Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the transport union, and Mr Pat Leaver, BL's senior industrial relations expert.

Neither side would confirm reports last night that attempts

were being made to set up a meeting between Mr Evans and BL chiefs. It is likely that a decision about such a meeting will have to wait until the return today of Sir Michael Edwards, BL's chairman, who has been on a five-day visit to South Africa.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has instructed its 23,000 BL members to work normally and they are responding loyally in spite of the activities of transport union pickets at many plants.

Mr Terence Duffy, AUEW president, said yesterday: "It is a tragedy that Britain's only nationalized car company is again in conflict." His frequently expressed concern for BL's future in the face of industrial unrest contrasts sharply with the view of the transport union leader.

Mr Evans said yesterday: "I do not think Leyland will sink. People underestimate how successful the company is going to be. I am far more optimistic about the future than Sir Michael Edwards and I believe that I am right."

Most of BL's 36 car plants are working normally, but it will not be long before some of them are affected by component shortages. Longbridge and Cowley have key roles to play in the group's crucial new car programme.

BL's sales rose from 15 per cent of the United Kingdom market in January to 23 per cent last month, but new models are needed urgently to rejuvenate the ageing range of popular-priced cars. Longbridge is on target to launch the £275m Mini Metro in October and Cowley has just started production of a new version of the Marina.

Government defiance over IRA power link

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The British and Irish governments appear prepared to join forces against the Provisional IRA and restore a 275,000-volt cross-border electricity link blown up five years ago.

The issue is on the agenda for talks in Dublin today between Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish Foreign Minister.

The interconnector lines which straddled the border near Crossmaglen, south Armagh, are badly needed by the Irish Republic, which is plagued by blackouts because of an inadequate generating capability.

But this much needed cross-border facility is a target of the Provisionals, who have thwarted every attempt since 1975 to have it restored. They now say that any worker who attempts to restore the link will be shot.

Both the Northern Ireland and Irish electricity services say they could save thousands of pounds every day by selling each other electricity at opportune times. In general, however, the republic stands to gain the greatest benefit because Ulster generates more electricity than it can use.

The other issues due for discussion between the ministers are economic cooperation and border security. The British Government has no undue complaint about the republic's actions against the Provisionals, particularly in the light of some spectacular gun and bomb finds just south of the border in recent months.

Indeed, there is a strong feeling in Stormont circles that the assault against the IRA by the Irish government has gained momentum since Mr Charles Haughey became Prime Minister in December.

That has served to reassure the British Government that Mr Haughey's hard line nationalist reputation may have been kindled for home consumption; in power he is seen as being more than Mr Jack Lynch, his predecessor.

The last Dublin and Westminster top-level exchanges were between Mr Lynch and Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London in October, when a cross-border security arrangement was concluded in the wake of the murder of Lord Mountbatten of Burma, and the killing on the same day of 18 soldiers at Warren Point, on the south-eastern corner of the Ulster border.

British unease about the future of the pact which included giving authority to British Army helicopters to cross the border without prior permission when in hot pursuit, has not been justified, Mr Haughey says he proposes no changes in the agreement.

Talks on economic cooperation will include the prospects for EEC money to help the border area and to boost tourism, which has a clear cross-border aspect.

In the most general terms there will be discussion of the political situation. Mr Lenihan has mentioned to Irish journalists that he proposes to tell Mr Atkins that the constitutional guarantee to the Unionists of Northern Ireland should be ended.

But observers doubt that such an issue will get much of an airing. And there is certainly no prospect of Mr Atkins giving any detailed explanation of the Government's thoughts on how it might attempt to achieve political change in Northern Ireland; that is a matter for the House of Commons, which seems likely to receive a report next month.



Man and dog: Lord Hailsham of Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, with Mini, his Jack Russell terrier, at the House of Lords yesterday for the swearing-in of three judges and 54 Queen's Counsel.

Ulster unions close ranks to rebuke hospital strikers

From Our Own Correspondent
Belfast

The trade union movement in Northern Ireland yesterday closed ranks in opposition to the unofficial strike by 1,300 acillary workers at the Royal Victoria Hospital, west Belfast.

The porters, cooks and cleaners were continuing to defy their union, the National Union of Public Employees, which condemned them for not providing emergency cover.

Despite acute difficulties, the 1,100-bed hospital was still managing to provide an almost normal service to patients. Breakfasts were cooked and served by nurses, and doctors could be seen with mops and brooms in the corridors.

NuPe is incensed at the involvement of politicians, who claim the strike is being manipulated by the Provisional IRA. Mr John Coulthard, NuPe's Northern Ireland officer, criticized the politicians for exacerbating a highly charged situation.

Eight other health unions met in Belfast under the aegis of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions and unanimously supported a weekend decision by NuPe's national executive in London to condemn the action. As they met, the strike leaders sent a message that

they would recommend a return if the union's health service group would set up an independent inquiry into the dispute and to establish who should negotiate for the workers in future.

The strikers insist that the inquiry should exclude the two full-time NuPe officers. The plea was rejected.

Mr Coulthard and his colleague have been repudiated by the strikers. He said last night: "What saddens me is the futility of the action. Our members must know that if they stayed out until Christmas it would not make a whit of difference to the Army presence."

The declared reason for the strike, which is also affecting sister hospitals, is the "excessive security presence of the Army. There have been some ugly terrorist incidents at the hospital, and security measures have been stepped up. These include closed circuit television. The picket lines at the hospital were fairly peaceful yesterday, but there were two clashes as the Army was surrounded by pickets. The driver of one, a senior catering officer, was forced to turn away. But earlier a van carrying urgent food supplies was allowed through. So far emergency services have not been interrupted.

Pay increases averaging 18% recommended for teachers

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Salary increases ranging from 17 to 25 per cent for 600,000 school and further education teachers in England, Wales and Scotland are recommended in the seventh report of the standing commission on pay comparability, whose chairman is Professor Hugh Clegg.

The increases, which average 18.2 per cent, are based on the April 1979, salary rates and do not include the 9 per cent paid to teachers from April 1, 1979, in anticipation of the Clegg report. The teachers had asked for 37.7 per cent on March 1979, salaries. The recommendation represents a 29.2 per cent increase on those salaries.

The award, if paid in full, would add £755m to the total bill of £4,148m for teachers' salaries, pensions and national insurance contributions.

However, the Clegg report only makes recommendations. It will be for the teachers and employers to decide what to do with those recommendations in the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay.

The report recommends that, as agreed by both sides, the award be paid in two equal instalments: half backdated to January 1, 1980, and incorporating the 7.5 per cent interim increase, and the rest from September 1, 1980.

That would mean for example, that most teachers and school leavers at the bottom of the salary scales, for whom a 17 per cent increase is proposed, would get an extra 1 per cent immediately, backdated to January, and a further 8.5 per cent from September.

Head teachers and principals at the top of the salary scales, for whom a 25 per cent increase is proposed, would get an extra 5 per cent immediately and 12.5 per cent from September.

The Clegg commission was asked by the Government in July to undertake a pay comparability study for teachers after pay talks between the employers and the teachers' unions collapsed.

The report says little about conditions of service. The key paragraph, over which there will be much debate both inside and outside the Burnham Committee, says: "Throughout our assessment of the work of teachers we have taken into account the wide range of extra-curricular activities which are part of the professional obligation of teachers to pupils, parents and schools." It adds that a substantial part of their work has to be done outside the classroom and overlaps into holidays.

The commission broadly

accepts the findings of the National Foundation for Educational Research that if the average hours worked by teachers are increased by 46 weeks of the year, leaving six weeks holiday, primary teachers work 38 hours a week and secondary teachers 41 hours. Thus any advantage over hours of work and holidays is "less than commonly supposed."

It says: "In our opinion no adjustment is warranted in the salaries we have proposed for teachers on account of hours of work and holidays."

The report says that while there was a surplus of teachers, it was comparatively small when judged by the percentage of unemployed.

Entry to teacher training was satisfactory but was not sufficient to correct shortages in certain important subjects. The impending change to an all-graduate profession was likely to have a substantial effect on the numbers accepted for training.

The commission rules out special salary scales for those subjects but suggests greater pay flexibility so that, for example, a mathematics teacher might be appointed immediately to a relatively highly paid scale 3 post.

The commission decided to compare the salaries of graduates entering industry and the first three years of their careers. Teachers were found to be earning about 17 per cent less than their peers in industry and commerce. "In our view these disparities cannot be justified," it said.

Turning to a comparison within the teaching profession,

Teachers' salary scales: proposals and comparisons with 1979 rates. Primary and secondary—England and Wales.

Scale	Rate of April 1 1979	Proposed rate
Qualified teacher		
Scale 1	Min 3,251	£3,780
Good teachers		
Scale 2	Min 4,083	£4,682
Scale 3	Min 4,280	£4,870
Senior teacher	Min 4,740	£5,362
Head teacher	Min 5,637	£6,461
Group 10	Min 6,537	£7,361
Group 11	Min 7,437	£8,261
Group 12	Min 8,337	£9,161
Group 13	Min 9,237	£10,061
Group 14	Min 10,137	£10,961
Deputy head teacher	Min 11,037	£11,861
Deputy principal	Min 11,937	£12,761
Principal	Min 12,837	£13,661
Head teacher	Min 13,737	£14,561
Head of department	Min 14,637	£15,461
Vice-principal	Min 15,537	£16,361
Principal	Min 16,437	£17,261
Head of school	Min 17,337	£18,161
Head of college	Min 18,237	£19,061
Head of university	Min 19,137	£19,961

Scots Bill 'greatest threat to civil liberties'

From Our Correspondent
Dunfermline

The Campaign to Stop the Scottish Criminal Justice Bill yesterday accused the Government of using unimpeachable English Conservative MPs to force the Bill through Parliament. The campaign says the Bill is designed to prevent "its detention provisions are contrary to the EEC Convention on Human Rights and the public in England and Wales should be concerned that the Bill will be a dry run for a new English criminal procedure."

Mr Derek Ogg, their spokesman, who is a Dunfermline solicitor and prominent young Conservative, said: "We are concerned that the Government is smearing our campaign as ill informed. We are also concerned about the political involvement of the police."

"Police Federation officers appear on television supporting the Bill and an English chief

constable lays the blame for what happened recently at Scarborough on civil liberty groups.

"Our view is that police and community relationships will deteriorate to an unprecedented level of fear and suspicion if the Bill goes through. The very circumstances the Bill is designed to prevent."

"Its detention provisions are contrary to the EEC Convention on Human Rights and the public in England and Wales should be concerned that the Bill will be a dry run for a new English criminal procedure."

"The Government's majority will be made up of south of England Tory MPs who have no training or experience in Scottish criminal procedure. The Bill is the single greatest threat to civil liberties in Scotland."

Bail for on Tory arson

Two men a Conservative in Newport, mandated under seven days bates yesterday

Martin Two Edward Sme Michael John of Monmouth both unimpeachable charges of arson. Fire on April 11, Mr Tuby attempting to ring in Caxto contents by £9 and 11.

Transport More than visited the Museum in London, after March 28.

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Gold Jewels of All the World, A.H. 1312 (A.D. 1118)
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Monday 21st April at 2.30 p.m. and following day at 11 a.m.
ISLAMIC WORKS OF ART AND ANCIENT AND ISLAMIC GLASS
Tuesday 22nd April at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINE ORIENTAL MINIATURES, MANUSCRIPTS AND QAJAR LACQUER
Wednesday 23rd April at 10.30 a.m.
FINE RUGS, CARPETS AND TEXTILES
Wednesday 23rd April at 2 p.m.
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Move to halve motor cycle and lorry noise levels

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

Moves to halve the noise level of lorries and large motor cycles within 10 years were set in motion yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport.

In a public consultation document views are sought from interested parties such as the motor industry on a new maximum vehicle noise level of 80 decibels, the level at which, according to previous surveys, most people regard a vehicle as constituting a noise nuisance.

That is eight decibels below the new "quiet" limits for lorries and motor cycles, the two main noise culprits, already due to come into force in 1983 under an EEC directive issued in 1978.

A reduction from 88 to 80 decibels would almost halve the noise level as perceived by the human ear, and bring it down to the level of the new "quiet" cars due to start coming on the market this year under the same EEC directive.

The ministry paper says that traffic is the main source of noise in the community, and that despite some limitations already introduced it has increased in the absence of further measures.

Some relief is being gained from a variety of measures such as bypass roads round towns and villages, traffic management schemes, and land-use measures to exclude heavy traffic from sensitive areas. But while such measures can mitigate noise, they are no substitute for control at source, by ensuring that vehicles are designed and manufactured to emit no more than an acceptable level.

The Government's "quiet heavy vehicle" research project has established the technical feasibility of reducing noise to the desired levels, but

a detailed assessment of the extra manufacturing and running costs of making vehicles quieter remains to be completed.

"Clearly considerations on cost are important in determining the extent of the reductions to be made," the paper says, "but the capital cost of new vehicles could well be offset, at least in part, by increased operational efficiency in the case of commercial vehicles, and the effect on haulage rates and hence prices would be phased over a considerable period."

"Moreover, if there is to be a wider international trend towards quieter vehicles, British motor manufacturing industry must be able to take advantage of this: it cannot afford to fall behind its main competitors in developing and marketing quieter vehicles."

The prime requirement to keep noise at acceptable levels with rising traffic is to keep noise down to 80-83 decibels for the heaviest vehicles and 80 for the rest. The case for introducing lower limits than 80 for cars and other lighter vehicles is not clear, the paper says, because the cost might outweigh the benefit.

The case for further action on motor cycles is much stronger. Those rank (with heavy lorries as the principal targets of public complaint, and there seems scope for further reductions for heavy machines, and electric power might point the way to quieter mopeds.

The transport conference at Glenageary last week was organized by the magazine Commercial Motor, not Motor Transport as stated on Saturday.

State foray in leisure field brings protest

From Ronald Faux
Oban

A £500,000 investment by the Crown Estate Commissioners in 44 log cabins at Dalavich, Argyll, has upset the Association of Scotland's Self Caterers. The association says that the commissioners' first foray into the leisure field is unfair competition by the state in a difficult, overcrowded market.

The cabins will be built in remote countryside owned by the Forestry Commission. The cabins will come from the commissioners and the management will be undertaken by the Forestry Commission as part of its responsibility to encourage the recreation use of woodland.

The Dalavich scheme will increase the commissioners' holiday cabin holdings in Britain by a quarter. The self-catering cabins have all the facilities of a home and are popular for family holidays.

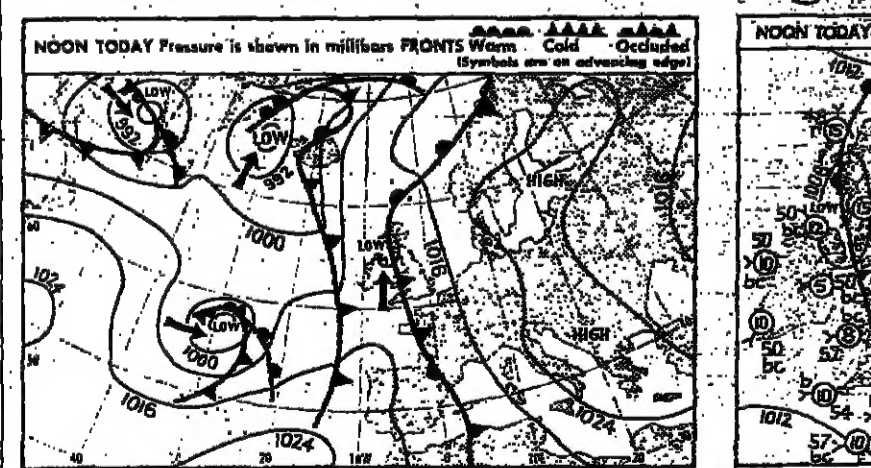
The self-caterers' association has objected because its bookings have fallen this year as a result of the strength of the pound and the high cost of petrol.

"Most of our operators have put a lot of their resources into their developments," it said yesterday. "With the cost of land and the high interest rates, they are naturally upset when they see the Crown Estate Commissioners moving in and setting up in competition."

For a private developer each cabin could cost £20,000. When loan interest had been repaid and all services covered, only a thin margin of profit remained if bookings were slack.

The Crown Estate Commissioners were "very surprised" that their cabins were looked upon as unfair competition. The £500,000 was not tax revenue but Crown Estate liquid capital seeking a sensible investment.

Weather forecast and recordings



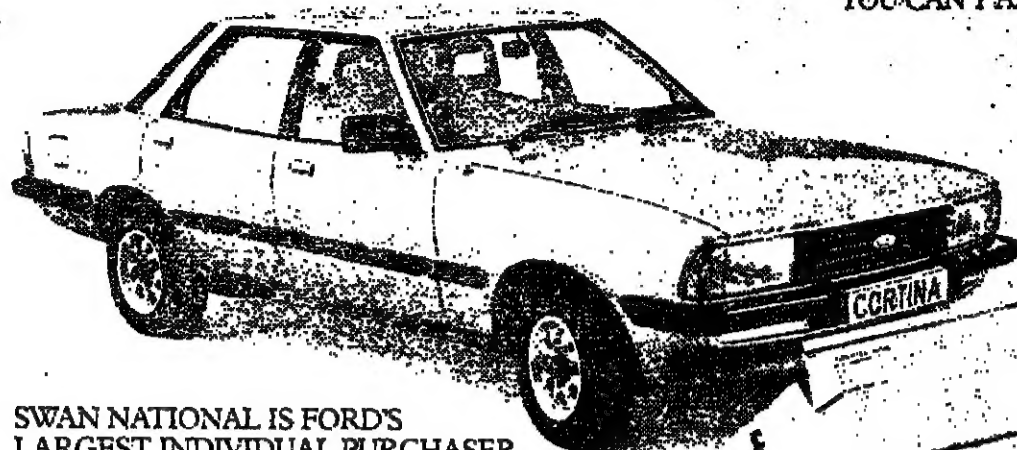
Today	Sun rises:	Sun sets:	Moon rises:	Moon sets:
	6.15 am	7.58 pm	6.41 am	8.26 pm
New moon:	4.46 am			
Lighting up:	8.28 pm to 5.33 am			
High water:	London Bridge, 2.34 am, 7.31 pm; 3.5 pm, 7.6 pm; Avonmouth, 8.22 am, 14.2 pm; 8.44 pm, 14.1 pm; Dover, 11.47 am, 5.8 pm; Hull, 7.8 am, 7.7 pm; 7.18 pm, 7.9 pm; Liverpool, 12.11 pm, 10.0 pm; 11.1 pm, 3.28 pm			
Low water:	London Bridge, 1.0 am, 6.5 pm; 1.0 am, 6.5 pm; Avonmouth, 8.22 am, 14.2 pm; 8.44 pm, 14.1 pm; Dover, 11.47 am, 5.8 pm; Hull, 7.8 am, 7.7 pm; 7.18 pm, 7.9 pm; Liverpool, 12.11 pm, 10.0 pm; 11.1 pm, 3.28 pm			
District:	Dry, rather cloudy at times; but bright or sunny intervals; wind SE, light; max temp 16°C (61°F).			
SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland:	Rain, cloudy, outbreaks of rain slowly dying out; wind variable, light to moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).			
Border, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth:	Dry, sunny intervals; wind SE, moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F), but cooler near coasts.			
Argyll, NW Scotland:	Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind variable, becoming W, moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F).			
Scotland, Orkney, Shetland:	Mostly dry, rather cloudy; wind SE, moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F).			
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday:	Dry, in many areas with some sunny intervals; temp near or rather above normal.			
Sea passages:	S North Sea, but cooler near coasts; W, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.			
Central S. NW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake				
WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY:	c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.			
Alford	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Amsterdam	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Antwerp	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Athens	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Bombay	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Buenos Aires	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Calcutta	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Canton	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Cebu	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Colon	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Hankow	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Hong Kong	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Kobe	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
London	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Lyons	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Manila	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Medan	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Metz	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Mumbai	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Nagasaki	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Osaka	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Paris	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Peking	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Rangoon	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
San Francisco	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Singapore	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Sourabaya	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Tientsin	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Yokohama	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6

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	WEEKLY UNLIMITED:	£79.75	£90.00	£90.00	£89.25
CORTINA 1.6 L or similar	PER DAY+PER MILE	£9.25+9½p	£10.00+10p	£9.90+11p	£10.00+10p
	WEEKLY UNLIMITED:	£104.00	£120.00	£120.00	£115.50
CORTINA ESTATE 1.6 L or similar	PER DAY+PER MILE	£12.00+12p	£13.00+13p	£12.90+14p	£13.00+12p
	WEEKLY UNLIMITED:	£129.75	£150.00	£150.00	£140.00

Taken from Tariffs: Swan National-March 1980 Avis-February 1980 Hertz-March 1980 Godfrey Davis-March 1980. VAT as applicable

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PARLIAMENT, April 14, 1980

Mrs Thatcher reaffirms support for American policy on hostages in

House of Commons

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, in an Inprim statement on the situation in Iran, said that President Carter had asked the friends and allies of the United States for their help and support in the serious situation over the continued illegal detention of the American hostages in Tehran.

This illegal act by Iran is now in its sixth month. The United States administration and the American people have exercised remarkable patience and restraint in the face of the greatest provocation. Time and again their reasonable hopes of progress have been dashed.

It has become clear that the prospects for the early release of the hostages through diplomatic action have markedly diminished.

The United States Administration have put up with the flouting of international law and established diplomatic practice by Iran for several months in the hope of securing the release of the hostages.

But naturally they now feel obliged to demonstrate that the continued detention of their people will carry increasing penalties. They understandably expect solidarity from the allies of the United States, and have been giving and will continue to give them our utmost support.

At an early stage in the crisis we agreed on certain measures in the financial and commercial fields, on which we have been cooperating with the United States. These remain in force.

No arms or defence equipment has been sent from this country to Iran since the hostage crisis arose in early November. In December we made a substantial reduction in the size of our Embassy in Tehran.

The European Foreign Ministers met in Lisbon last week. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine expressed their solidarity with the United States and the American people and instructed their Ambassadors to make an immediate approach to the President of Iran to urge the release of the hostages and to seek precise assurances about the dates and methods by which they would be released.

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Healey, Lab) had asked what action the Secretary of State proposed to take on the Government's nuclear power programme prior to the receipt of the report of the Central Policy Review Staff on the nuclear power stations at Heysham and Torness.

Mr. Howell (Guldford, C), in making his announcement, added that work was in hand on all the measures announced in his statement on December 18 which provided a framework for the development of the nuclear programme.

Mr. Hooley—Is it not ridiculous to suppose that the Government's new programme is in any way practicable? In the light of the fall in demand for electricity, is he not going to lumber this country with a whole herd of white elephants?

Mr. Howell—No. He has got it wrong. It is generally recognized that while we are going for a crash programme, we are not going to have a crash programme. We are going to have a steady programme over the coming years which will build up our electricity generation from nuclear sources to a reasonable percentage.

Even then the amount of electricity from nuclear power which this nation will have by the year 2000 will be less than that available in the French, the Japanese or the German.

Since nuclear generated electricity from all present experience is a very expensive way of generating electricity, will he be the loser if we do not build nuclear?

Mr. Arthur Palmer (Bristol, North-East, Lab)—In practical terms there is a clash between the expansion of the nuclear power programme and the cash limits being imposed by the Government on the electricity supply industry.

The Cabinet hopes to get out of the dilemma by getting the Central Policy Review Staff to decide in favour of postponing until the appropriate time when the water reactor is ready. Will he deny these rumours, if they are rumours?

Mr. Howell—There are rumours. There is no conflict between the electricity industry and the decision to go ahead with the building of these stations. The fact that the stations are fully reflected in the public expenditure White Paper.

The available technology at the moment is the advanced gas-cooled reactor. The Government's objective is to move towards the development of seeking to build pressurized water reactors in due course.

In the meantime, here is the opportunity to build nuclear. That is what the House will do and they will keep within their cash limits in doing so.

Mr. Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire, C)—Taking account of the delays in construction and the delayed time-scale, as well as the unsatisfactory performance of the

by members with experience in many walks of life.

There have been only two changes in the composition of the Commission since it was first appointed in 1972 and the Home Secretary decided that the time had come to introduce more new members.

We regret that this decision has been interpreted by some people as a criticism of the contribution made by the retiring members.

The Government is grateful to them for the work they have given to the work of the Commission in the last three years.

The American have asked us to consider a wide range of measures. These include applying the economic sanctions which the Russians vetoed at the United Nations in January.

They also include an eventual break in relations with Iran if there is no progress. It is important that whatever we do should be effective and should be capable of commanding a broad measure of international support.

We are now in close and urgent consultation with our European partners as well as with the other friendly countries against how best we can together respond to President Carter's appeal to us to intensify our efforts.

When the Foreign Ministers of the EEC meet on Monday of next week, I hope the necessary decisions will be taken. This therefore can only be an interim statement and a further report will be made to the House after next week's meeting or sooner if required.

Mr. James Callaghan (Leader of the Opposition) (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—This is an increasingly serious situation. Let it be made absolutely clear from this House that the holding of these hostages, innocent men and women in the employment of the United States, by the militants in Tehran is a violation of international law. It is in defiance of an order of the International Court of Justice and it ignores the resolution of the United Nations.

There can be no acceptance by us of any situation short of the release of these men and women. (Cheers.)

There can be no learning here now a strong proposal for further discussions in the light of the President's message. I do not question Mrs Thatcher's message for a reply to the President's message for that is a matter of minor significance.

What is necessary is solidarity not only between European countries but also between the United States and other like-minded countries outside Europe and the United States. If there is to be coordination of our efforts, the maximum of consultation between us all. It may mean that we shall not be able to take certain courses others would like.

It is important we should get the 'highest common factor'. That means giving the utmost support to the United States in this matter.

The United Nations' resolution also called upon the United States and Iran not to resort to military action. That would be no solution.

It would be a point to the most chilling comment made by Chancellor Schmidt over the weekend when he said that in some respects the present situation was not dissimilar to that which existed immediately prior to Sarajevo when no one wanted war but we drifted into it.

If we are to avoid that, as we must, it is necessary that there should be the maximum coordination between European countries, like-minded countries, and the United States.

I would not rule out—and I think Mrs Thatcher is right to say—that if the foreign ministers are unable to come to a satisfactory agreement next Monday there will be an opportunity a week later for the President to make a further appeal to the House for there to be a summit conference at an even higher level involving the President of the United States if necessary.

I ask Mrs Thatcher to pursue the matter she seems to be pursuing. We should not be seen, as we apparently are, in the reaction to the situation. There should be a positive policy agreed between us.

We should decide on the limits of action in economic and diplomatic fields. They should be made known clearly to the United States and all those concerned.

I hope that her statement and other comments in the House will explain to the United States and administration, which is under great strain, that we fully understand the strain and frustration they may feel and that we will do our best to remove it. (Cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher—I am grateful to Mr Callaghan for his statement. It shows our support for the American people and President Carter and to do everything possible to secure the release of the hostages.

He also points out that so far diplomatic action has not worked. Therefore after his hopes have been dashed on a number of occasions, the President feels we must now go a stage further in political and economic action. We are anxious to do this in maximum international support for them.

We have not been set a date for which our American friends want us to act. Any guidance we have been given has been by reference to events in Iran and have given a reasonable period for any new measures to take effect.

Mrs Thatcher's number of us feel that when the United States are asking us to take action we must do our utmost to respond to the call of friendship and alliance with them, but also because of the appalling situation in which diplomats are still hostages in Iran after six months.

Mr Hugh Powell (South-Down, OH DU)—Will she make perfectly clear to the members of the EEC collectively we have no right or power whatever to issue instructions to ambassadors, and the communiqué to that effect was strongly worded and that we have been working with national governments.

Mrs Thatcher—But they can agree that each will issue instructions to ambassadors. That is what they did.

Mr Raymond Whiteley (Weymouth, C)—The totality of the collective western response to the situation posed to international peace and security in Iran and Afghanistan have been inadequate and unsatisfactory so far.

Will she therefore consider the possibility of proposing an early small summit meeting between the President of the United States and four or five representatives of western nations because the need is for speedy and positive action?

Mrs Thatcher—The statement I made was in particular about Iran. We do not want to keep hostages in the United States and we are not going to do that. We have been working with national governments.

Mr Tim Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab)—May I ask the question put by Mr. Dalyell, does the Prime Minister really not really not answered. Does not any kind of

recommendations which formed the basis of the Bill.

One fundamental difference was particularly significant. In Scotland, apart from certain limited powers, the police have no power for the police to arrest a suspect for questioning before he is charged, and once a person is charged, he is taken to the police station and held there until he is released or taken to court.

In England the police might arrest someone before they were in possession of a charge and hold him in custody for a maximum of 24 hours for questioning before he was charged.

There were differences between the two legal systems. The question to be asked therefore of the Bill's provisions was "Are they right for Scotland?" (Labour cries "No.")

The Bill provided a police officer might detain a person at a police station for a maximum of six hours, or until he was charged or arrested, whichever was the shorter time.

As a result of Lord Robb's intervention, the Bill was amended to provide that a person could not be detained for more than 24 hours for questioning before he was charged.

There were further safeguards for the suspect in that the Bill required the police to inform him of the reason for his detention and to keep a record of the balance and purpose of the detention. It was, therefore, a very limited and circumscribed power for the police to hold someone in legal custody without a charge.

That a similar but wider power already existed in England suggested that the Bill was a necessary and useful addition to the law.

It had been suggested that to give the police the power to detain a person for more than 24 hours would damage their relationship with the community. That view was not justified.

There was no need for the Government to pre-empt the work of the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice which was to report within the next year. That criticism was quite unjustified.

It was, of course, the case that the Royal Commission was looking at a number of issues in English law to those that faced the Thomson Committee in Scots law. However, the basic differences in the legal system were not a matter of difference in the remedies.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission, when they emerged, would be subject to examination on their merits and in the proper context, as did the

blockade throw the Iranians into a state of confusion. (Cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher—That is another factor we have to consider. But the patience of the United States in this situation is not unbreakable. Diplomatic action has not even succeeded in transferring control of the hostages to the government. We have to consider what next to do and that must be political or economic action of some kind.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C)—President Carter proposed some time ago precisely the measures he is now asking the allies to take. But he has been asked him not to do that. The Waldheim initiative could first be attempted.

In these circumstances may I press the Prime Minister to go to Venice or before to do what she can to strengthen the position of Mr. Bani-Sadr, the Iranian President, who is in these circumstances the best hope and democratic voice of the United States in this matter we stand together because apart we shall undoubtedly fail.

Mrs Thatcher—It is true that the United Nations resolution was vetoed. It was hoped that diplomatic initiatives would make further progress. The Waldheim initiative was not successful. We must return to consider the proposals for which many of us voted in the Security Council on the resolution which was vetoed.

There have been people in the Government in Iran who have seemed anxious to help, believing that the way to keep hostages in the United States and we are not going to do that. We have been working with national governments.

Mr David Price (Eastleigh, C)—Due to the highly religious nature of the Iranian revolution would Mrs Thatcher consider inviting the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury to act as an emissary to Ayatollah Khomeini before we resort to sanctions?

Mrs Thatcher—Some people in the Government have been asked to do that. But we have not yet secured any result. I do not think

it would be wise to wait for some time to see if the Pope and the Archbishop will have to consider.

Mr Robert McClelland (Brentwood and Ongar, C)—In the emotional circumstances of a religious revolution it is not just conceivable that economic and political sanctions might prove counterproductive. Will she note Mr Price's suggestion?

If a leading member of Islam were not called on to mediate would she note the initiative by the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury to deal with the religious aspect, perhaps suggest that before the politicians go too far there should be an initiative on a religious basis?

Mrs Thatcher—I think it would be wrong to assume that members of Islam have not been active because, naturally, they are concerned that people should be kept in the United States and we are not going to do that. We have been working with national governments.

I know some people are doubtful about sanctions. But all other methods have so far failed. It would seem that this is the only way forward to take.

Mr Robert Croyer (Keighley, Lab)—But there is another factor in this delicate situation. With the American elections looming there is a possibility of a change of administration. Before we make any decision we should consider the possibility of a change of administration.

Mrs Thatcher—Some people in the Government have been asked to do that. But we have not yet secured any result. I do not think

prosecution might put to an accused questions designed to elicit any explanation he might have to offer of the circumstances giving rise to the charge.

The accused would have the opportunity to comment on anything of an incriminating nature which he might have said extrajudicially. Nothing in the way of removal—as had been alleged—the right to silence.

It would remain the accused's right to offer no statement at all at judicial examination or at the trial and to challenge the Crown to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. It would remain the accused's right to silence throughout the proceedings from the examination to the trial.

In the light of criticism in the Lords, the Government has amended the relevant clause to include various safeguards and restrictions. Formal questioning at judicial examination was to be carried out by the prosecutor, but the aims, scope and manner of questioning were strictly limited, and the sheriff was entrusted with an overall duty to ensure that all questions were fairly put to and understood by the accused.

The accused had a right to be represented by a solicitor at a judicial examination and the accused would be told by the sheriff that he might consult his solicitor before offering a reply to any question.

The Government believed revival of judicial examination would be of great benefit in improving the efficiency of the judicial process and allowing the accused an early opportunity to give a statement in putting forward his explanation of the alleged offence.

The Bill offered a fair balance between the powers of the police and the rights of the individual between justice and efficiency. It was not a monster as depicted by some Opposition MPs.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craig, Lab) moved: ((That this House declines to give a second reading to a Bill which will damage the relationship between the police and public in Scotland by giving excessive powers of detention to the police and by providing them with a new power to stop and search for offensive weapons.))

He said parts of the Bill were of considerable concern, particularly the new powers to stop and search persons and search powers for offensive weapons and with the police powers of detention.

There was a gap in the law on detention and although he did not agree with the present provisions, they should provide the law for Scotland. There included parties responsible bodies like the Law Society of Scotland.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L)—Can he say anything about lifting the restrictions on the flight paths into the airfield there and about the employment situation in the dockyards where Moroccan workers have replaced Spanish workers?

Sir Ian Gilmour—Naturally the restriction on the flight paths would be one of the restrictions referred to in the statement and should come to an end. This would be beneficial to the people flying into the area or out of it.

The dockyard is a matter that will be discussed in the negotiations—as he rightly says, Spanish workers have been replaced by Moroccan workers. But the future employment is a matter for commercial negotiations.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C)—I do not think he has fully answered the question put by Sir Derek Walker-Smith about the effect of the Treaty of Utrecht.

While there is no question of unilaterally abrogating British sovereignty or doing anything without the approval of the people, if for any reason we were to leave Gibraltar to the discretion of another state against their freely and democratically expressed wishes—that is right.

Some practical cooperation between Gibraltar and Spain. After Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal (Glasgow, W, Lab) said that that view and our position is, as I have stated, that there can be no change in the position of Gibraltar without the freely and democratically stated wishes of the people of Gibraltar.

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There is only ability—that sort are within the Community.

It may be pos that under But in Cray that before any economic sanction effective, we go back to this Hon Mr Alan Has

Mr Alan Has—If I do not mind as on States in this Failure would I applications for aid which is a steep defence.

Mrs Thatcher—In the wide international cannot be effective only by one or need to consult action together.

Mr David Emma (Lab)—While the House is in the clear knowledge the United States of condemnation of done by the very also in the sign-

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Government approves Heysham and Torness nuclear power plants

Having reviewed the proposals, the Government had decided it would be right to proceed with the construction of advanced gas cooled reactor power stations at Heysham and Torness. Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, announced at question time. The generating boards had, he said, made clear their wish to proceed with the stations.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Healey, Lab) had asked what action the Secretary of State proposed to take on the Government's nuclear power programme prior to the receipt of the report of the Central Policy Review Staff on the nuclear power stations at Heysham and Torness.

Mr Howell (Guldford, C), in making his announcement, added that work was in hand on all the measures announced in his statement on December 18 which provided a framework for the development of the nuclear programme.

Mr Hooley—Is it not ridiculous to suppose that the Government's new programme is in any way practicable? In the light of the fall in demand for electricity, is he not going to lumber this country with a whole herd of white elephants?

Mr Howell—No. He has got it wrong. It is generally recognized that while we are going for a crash programme, we are not going to have a crash programme. We are going to have a steady programme over the coming years which will build up our electricity generation from nuclear sources to a reasonable percentage.

Even then the amount of electricity from nuclear power which this nation will have by the year 2000 will be less than that available in the French, the Japanese or the German.

Since nuclear generated electricity from all present experience is a very expensive way of generating electricity, will he be the loser if we do not build nuclear?

Mr Arthur Palmer (Bristol, North-East, Lab)—In practical terms there is a clash between the expansion of the nuclear power programme and the cash limits being imposed by the Government on the electricity supply industry.

The Cabinet hopes to get out of the dilemma by getting the Central Policy Review Staff to decide in favour of postponing until the appropriate time when the water reactor is ready. Will he deny these rumours, if they are rumours?

Mr Howell—There are rumours. There is no conflict between the electricity industry and the decision to go ahead with the building of these stations. The fact that the stations are fully reflected in the public expenditure White Paper.

The available technology at the moment is the advanced gas-cooled reactor. The Government's objective is to move towards the development of seeking to build pressurized water reactors in due course.

In the meantime, here is the opportunity to build nuclear. That is what the House will do and they will keep within their cash limits in doing so.

Mr Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire, C)—Taking account of the delays in construction and the delayed time-scale, as well as the unsatisfactory performance of the

by members with experience in many walks of life.

There have been only two changes in the composition of the Commission since it was first appointed in 1972 and the Home Secretary decided that the time had come to introduce more new members.

We regret that this decision has been interpreted by some people as a criticism of the contribution made by the retiring members.

The Government is grateful to them for the work they have given to the work of the Commission in the last three years.

N Sea oil exploration shows signs of growing

The Government's policies to encourage North Sea oil and gas exploration were already showing signs of stimulating an improvement in the level of exploration and it was probable that these policies would continue, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said during questions.

Mr Trevor Storr (Bedford, C) had asked—Does he think that increased exploration of the North Sea oil and gas fields will be a sufficient incentive to bring about a 50 per cent increase in exploration in the next five years?

Mr Howell—There is a strong need, widely recognized, to increase the nuclear construction capacity in this country. For that reason, I announced before Christmas the Government's plan to reorganise the KNC and strengthen to meet the demands which will fall upon it from building nuclear power stations in the coming years.

The performance has not been good in the past. It is essential that the industry should be reorganised, becoming more efficient with tighter control of costs.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab)—The industry has been bedevilled over the years by the doubt and indecision shown by the Government in general and the Department of Energy in particular. Does today's announcement mean that the industry can get on with the job without further interference from the Prime Minister?

Mr Howell—My announcement also made clear before Christmas that we are setting out a basic programme around which the industry can work with confidence. No one in the industry expects any such programme, stretching ahead over the years, to be completely free from uncertainties and questions as they pose on, but the fundamental point is that the basic programme is there which gives the industry confidence.

Mr Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe, C) asked the Secretary of State whether he would explain to him all the problems of the long building programme there.

Mr Howell—Even despite the delays the prospect is that this station will produce electricity at a highly competitive price. This gives an indication of the strong economic benefits there are from nuclear electricity, which is cheaper even where there are considerable delays and difficulties.

Mr Trevor Storr (Bedford, C)—Would it not be wise to go straight to the PWR?

Mr Howell—The Hinkley B compares favourably in cost, taking all into account, with the fossil fuel stations. We have the capacity and technology and opportunity to build the stations now. Before we seek to build the PWR, full safety considerations have to be taken into account and there has to be a full and thorough public inquiry.

Dr David Owen, chief Opposition spokesman on energy (Plymouth, Devonport, Lab) said he welcomed the decision without which the industry would not have been able to have the steady ordering programme for eleven years. It was to be viable throughout the next decade and beyond.

Could the Secretary of State give any information about any fall in demand for electricity?

ins snub for staff ns on EEC's discipline' report

I Hornsby
The President of the European Commission has sent a curt letter to the staff of the Commission, saying that he has no intention of disavowing or of a senior colleague's EEC bureaucracy. The letter is a memorandum from Sir Roy, the President of the Commission, to the staff of the Commission. It is a memorandum from Sir Roy, the President of the Commission, to the staff of the Commission. It is a memorandum from Sir Roy, the President of the Commission, to the staff of the Commission.

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The European Parliament has been told that the 1979 budget was overspent. The Parliament has been told that the 1979 budget was overspent. The Parliament has been told that the 1979 budget was overspent. The Parliament has been told that the 1979 budget was overspent.

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FR3 at Point
The radio station FR3 at Pointe-à-Pitre has been the subject of a report. The radio station FR3 at Pointe-à-Pitre has been the subject of a report. The radio station FR3 at Pointe-à-Pitre has been the subject of a report. The radio station FR3 at Pointe-à-Pitre has been the subject of a report.

Dr Sa Carneiro in Schmidt talks

Bonn, April 14
Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, the Portuguese Prime Minister, met with Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, in Bonn. Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, the Portuguese Prime Minister, met with Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, in Bonn. Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, the Portuguese Prime Minister, met with Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, in Bonn.

tar frontier to stay until June

Respondent
The Gibraltar frontier is to remain closed until June. The Gibraltar frontier is to remain closed until June. The Gibraltar frontier is to remain closed until June. The Gibraltar frontier is to remain closed until June.

Just society promised by Liberia's new leader

Liberia's new ruler
The new leader of Liberia has promised a just society. The new leader of Liberia has promised a just society. The new leader of Liberia has promised a just society. The new leader of Liberia has promised a just society.

Former guerrillas are whipped into honour-guard smartness by the tongue of sergeant-major Noble of the Irish Guards in readiness for Zimbabwe's independence celebrations.

Western scientists take part in unofficial Moscow seminar

From Michael Binyon
Western scientists have taken part in an unofficial seminar in Moscow. Western scientists have taken part in an unofficial seminar in Moscow. Western scientists have taken part in an unofficial seminar in Moscow. Western scientists have taken part in an unofficial seminar in Moscow.



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Call to ease reporting on defence

From Our Correspondent
A commission of inquiry has called for easier reporting on defence matters. A commission of inquiry has called for easier reporting on defence matters. A commission of inquiry has called for easier reporting on defence matters. A commission of inquiry has called for easier reporting on defence matters.

Cuban group plans 'Dunkirk' rescue

By Our Foreign Staff
A Cuban émigré group in Miami has announced plans to send an armada of small craft to Cuba to pick up refugees and bring them relief supplies. A Cuban émigré group in Miami has announced plans to send an armada of small craft to Cuba to pick up refugees and bring them relief supplies. A Cuban émigré group in Miami has announced plans to send an armada of small craft to Cuba to pick up refugees and bring them relief supplies.

Political violence in Turkey takes nine lives

Ankara, April 14
Nine people died in Turkey over the weekend through political violence. Nine people died in Turkey over the weekend through political violence. Nine people died in Turkey over the weekend through political violence. Nine people died in Turkey over the weekend through political violence.

Gordon Liddy breaks his silence A Watergate burglar prepared to kill

From David Cross
Gordon Liddy, the Watergate burglar, has broken his silence. Gordon Liddy, the Watergate burglar, has broken his silence. Gordon Liddy, the Watergate burglar, has broken his silence. Gordon Liddy, the Watergate burglar, has broken his silence.

Nuclear Power Debate

Don't join the train until you know where it's going.

Deciding where to place your sympathies in the nuclear power debate can be a bit like catching a train - consulting the indicator board saves a lot of confusion.

And so many people say so much about nuclear power these days that even the most astute observers can end up puzzled.

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Fill in and return the coupon below and we'll send you your set of booklets - free.

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Britain and

RSEAS

Change in constitution voted to outlaw speech in China

April 14—The Standing Committee of China's People's Congress today recom-

manded a change in the constitution to outlaw freedom of the press and the play wall posters of Peking radio

standing Committee's action is expected to be by the full session later some time in

member Standing endorsed the cancel-

Article 45 of the constitution, which

ensures enjoy freedom of correspondence, the press, association, demonstration, and

to strike, and have to speak out freely, we fully."

ding Committee's made public on

where all news-controlled by the Party or organs

supervision, the ban would only mean that already

targets are probably posters of political have been under attack by the

ding Committee, up of party stal-

the wall posters used by some

sturb the unity be-people and (Com-

) cadres." It also wall posters of ury secrets, and

posters had been ck the dictatorship arlar."

in the authori-against abuse of state officials, a

y official in the y of Anshan has ed for back-door

union newspaper,

Workers' Daily, reported that Mr. Zhang Xiangui, the deputy

director of the Anshan petro-chemical bureau and deputy

secretary of its party com- mittee, had given preferential

treatment to various customers in order to fix good jobs and

better schooling for his three daughters.

The newspaper said he also reburied and enlarged his

house with materials taken from his workplace, and had

sold his company's goods to certain department stores

against regulations in order to win favours in return.

He had been dismissed from all his posts for abusing his

position, it added.—UPI and Reuter.

Italian visit: Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Com-

munist leader, arrived in Peking tonight, putting the seal

of approval on the normalization of relations between the

Italian and Chinese Communist parties.

He was greeted at the airport by Mr. Hu Yaobang, the

Chinese party's Secretary General, and Mr. Ji Pengfei, the

director of the party's international liaison department.

Asked if Signor Berlinguer's arrival marked the normaliza-

tion of party relations, Mr. Hu told correspondents that rela-

tions had been normalized already.

Signor Berlinguer had been quoted in the Italian Com-

Yan Army security extends his power

14—Lieutenant Doan Hwan, the Korean armed

Command, was ed Acting Direc-

tor of the Central Intel-ly (KCIA).

in for President said the appoint-

ment of Mr. Hwan, who new position as

resent one, indi-cations of the

be normalized, un, aged 49,

investigation of Chung Hwa's

nd was respons-est of General Hwa, the Army

number 12 in a

oted to the rank Lieutenant-gen-

eral, and with 21, nd with 10, tent he has in-

erces Security military intel-covering all im-

y units, while engaged in pol-

sical police work under Presi-

dent Park.

Under the new leadership the KCIA will try to correct

past excesses and concentrate on national security matters,

like countering North Korean communist subversion, it was

said here today.

President Choi today urged university students to desist

from further agitations at a time of national difficulties.

His spokesman told the press that the presidential statement

was issued because of fears that disturbances in some uni-

versity campuses might de-velop into serious social strife.

At present eight university campuses are closed, and no

classes are being held because of student agitations. Early

last week, 21 campuses were severed out of the country's

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African summit to discuss closed Kenyan border

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, April 14

The presidents of Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda

met in Mombasa today for the first summit meeting of the

four countries.

They were expected to discuss border security, trade,

communications, payments for services and other general

issues. Ministers from the four countries held preliminary

talks ahead of the presidents' meetings, and are understood

to have agreed on an agenda.

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Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

Far right: Peach/white stripe

dress with

matching scarf, 100 per cent

cotton, £17.50

Right: Sundress,

khaki/coffee with white stripe,

100 per cent cotton, £15.00

Left: Peach/black stripe with

coral beaded

decoration at neck, £20.00

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Diana Doe Designs, Dodo House,

8 Monument St.,

Peterborough, PE1 4AQ

Tel.: 0733-67157

Add £2.00 for the lined versions

and £1.10 p. and p.

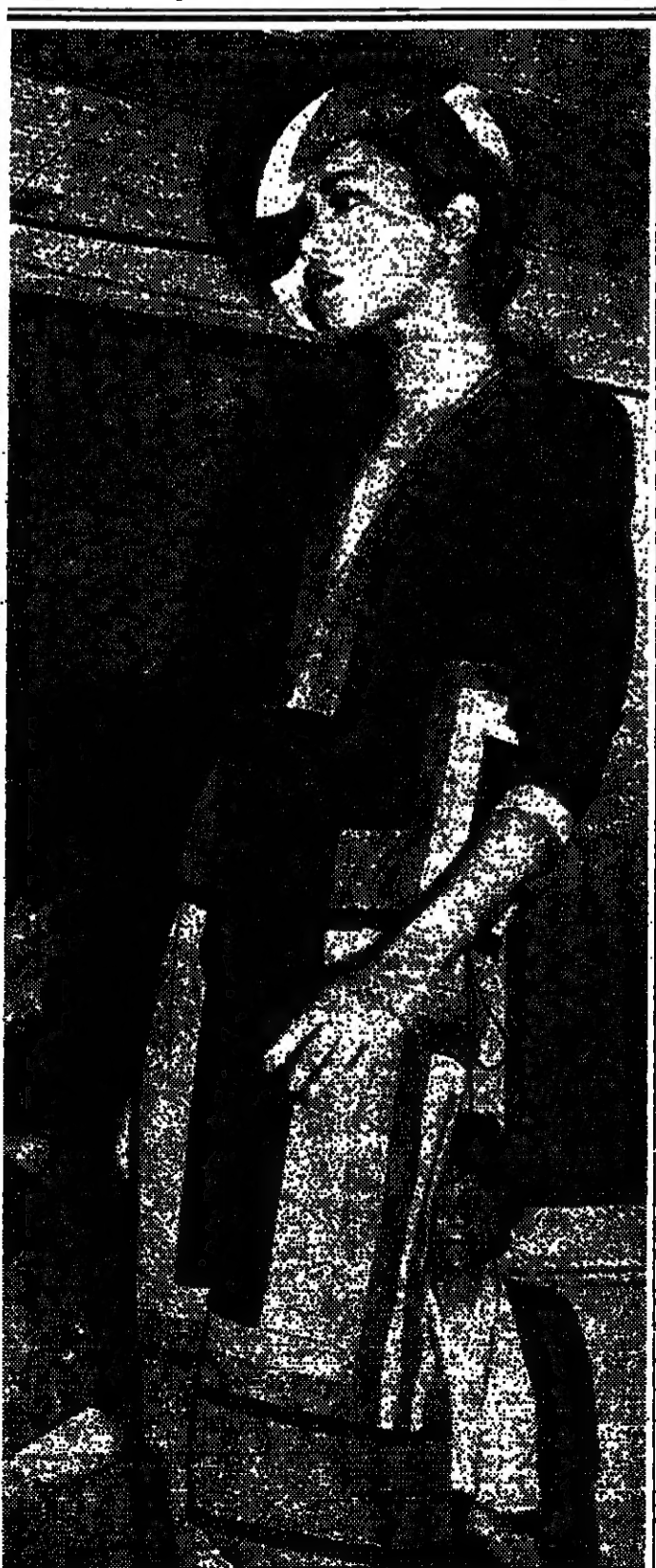
If I ruled the hotel world travel clothes would be almost unnecessary. In my room I would find heated rollers (available I may say at the Atholl Palace Hotel, Pitlochry; nowhere else to my experience) dressing gown (The Prince de Galles, Paris, match) disposable nightie, not merely for those who wish to dispose of their nighties at the first opportunity, face flannel, toothbrush, paste, soap, bedroom slippers and a jar of face cream.

A plastic mac, an umbrella and a pair of one-size tights in a very pale shade to flatter the jet-lagged legs.

Somewhere hot, a washing frock, nothing fancy, in one of those enchanting Indian voiles, dark prints so you need no under-pinnings to scar your broiled torso. Somewhere cold, a neat cardie. I reckon that the whole deal could be put together for half

the price of a pension for single occupancy for one night.

And then it would not matter when you looked out of the window of the plane and identified your suitcase as one of those being transported smartly in the opposite direction. There would be no more of those heart-stopping moments when the carousel goes round and round and your bag still has not debouched and you wonder what you are going to do with your grotty hair and your



Janice Wainwright, now indubitably on her way to the big league of British designers. She showed a collection during London fashion week which was fresh, tempting, wearable. Designers hate it when one says they can suit any age. This is her soft edge geometric look. Note length, note colour blocks, note sleeve; we are back to elbow length. The fabric was fine knit.

One of the therapeutic experiences for a fashion journalist is to sit with a buyer selecting from a collection. While writers may gasp at the little number with the plastic zip-off fringe, buyers are making a neat note of the blue, carefully cut, which will do fine in a size 14.

In other words they are thinking about you and not about how it is going to look on page three, because all that really matters is not that the garment is on page three but that it is

Good news for the less-than-confident. She must have been dumpy, indubitably saucy, but that bosom would have been at her waist by now. No wonder Goya painted her with her arms up over her head. In early years he was such a flatterer. Those horrible things with fat legs, but he ought to have improved on the horses' legs. Pasterns were never like that.

But to return to the lady, I speak of the Naked Maja because this note was written on Sunday morning in Madrid and I was observing the said female. All it made me sure of was that the Americans are right in introducing a jogging bra—rather a sporty I suppose—and that Howard Hughes with his cantelever efforts for Jane Russell arrived too late on the scenario.

Madrid on Sunday morning. The bells for Mass, the forming of dress: Balenciaga lives on. The neat suit, double-face coat, tidy shoes and bag. Every-one seems to be elderly on Sunday. In the quiet restaurant, again it is formality. Camel hair coats, black jackets. French haute couture copies from ten years back.

Not copied from French couture 10 years back is the collection I went out to see. It is lovely, modern, supreme quality and eminently wearable and it was made by Loewe, a firm which, after a few hassles with my accent, I would advise you to pronounce approximately as Leewy.

Confronted with leathers as fine as silk, with furs as supple as satin and with just those little dresses that you pop on when unsure what else to wear. Just below the knee, soft pleats, gently bloused tops. The menswear is very strong too. Hand-some leathers and suedes.

But what tower in my estimation are the accessories. Lovely gloves (back in fashion, you realise), charming handbags of every shape and size.

So it was with particular pleasure that I viewed a very high style line with Mrs Joan Ponting, who has her own business in Birmingham. Since I intend to review the collection next week I am going to keep mum about the designer and just tell you what Mrs Ponting finds about fashion today.

First, a determination for quality. "There is no price resistance if it's right. If it's wrong, it could be cheap but women won't buy it." They

not on the markdown rail.

look at the make, they look at the finish. What is the price stopping-off point? "Around £200 to £250 for day wear. Maybe up to £300 for something grand for the evening."

Lacking? A really good cotton dress—after all, her ladies travel. A dress for a woman who is now size 16. And the woman who is back into fashion. She's had three children, the school bills are paid, now she feels that she can indulge herself a little."

Mrs Ponting also does lots of teeny sizes, 8 and 10, which is well worth knowing.

There is a real lack of simple, well cut day dresses, particularly for a woman who wants to be comfortable, covertly smart and be able to go the whole day in public and in private life. And I do mean the whole day—mayoral lunch, hospital visit, chair the committee for whatever, grace reception, dine with friends.

But I rather suspect that Mrs Ponting of Birmingham might be able to help.

THE LONDON COLLECTIONS

Magazine

OVER THE RIO RAINBOW
RUNNING RIOT IN RIO
BIBA'S BARBARA IN BRAZIL
RIO DEGENERATE
THE AMAZON LOOK



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SPORT

Cricket

Nat West is new name to bank on in cup

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

For financial reasons the Gillette company are to withdraw their sponsorship of the oldest and most coveted of county cricket's one-day competitions. Their place will be taken, from 1981, by the National Westminster Bank, whose initial involvement is for five years.

First of all, a note of gratitude to Gillette. In the event they backed a winner in 1963, when, as pioneers, they entered the field of cricket sponsorship; but they were not to know that at the time. From what Mr. Denis Soman, their managing director, United Kingdom said yesterday, their competition has, in fact, become so much a part of the English summer scene that it is no longer identified as widely as Gillette would like it to be with their products.

The Gillette Cup, he believes, is now more a generic cricketing term than a title which conjures up thoughts of smoothly smooth shaves. All this, no doubt, is difficult to quantify. I find it even so, hard to think that any sponsor of a sporting event ever got more mileage for their money than Gillette. They were prepared to go to £140,000 (linked for three years) to extend their sponsorship, but not to the £250,000 which will be the National Westminster's initial contribution.

So, from 1981 onwards, we shall have to get used to calling the Gillette Cup the Nat West Cup. As the National Westminster must know, this to start with, will not be easy, any more than it comes easily to call the Schweppes county championship the Sun Alliance Ryder Cup or the Sun Grand National. But the name will be there, before the public eye, and now for a while will make it for a "generic cricketing term".

National Westminster were not without opposition in landing their prize. Only because of that, of course, were the Test and County Cricket Board able to extract such a handsome price. In 1963 Gillette's "block grant" amounted to £5,500. In the next five years, which is the extent of the "inflation proof" contract, cricket will benefit by £1.5m.

With the cost of running the county game increasing at an alarming rate, this is wonderfully good news. It will be cricket's largest single sponsorship and follows an obviously much smaller investment by the National Westminster Bank in the Lord's indoor cricket school. For those capable of comprehending the figures, the banking group's pre-tax profit for the last financial year was £442 million.

Players vote for Wood

Barry Wood's campaign to play for Derbyshire has been supported by members of the Cricketers' Association at their annual meeting in Birmingham yesterday.

The former England all-rounder, who left Lancashire when failing to agree new terms after a benefit of more than £50,000, addressed the meeting, outlining the reasons behind his dispute with Lancashire.

Members then voted by 154 to 31 to support his Derbyshire registration, which was refused last week by the TCCB. They also voted by 178 to 7 on a motion "not condemning either the timing or circumstances of his move from Old Trafford."

Skiing

British hopes tumble on White Lady

By a Special Correspondent

Ernst Riedelsperger of Austria yesterday won the combined slalom in the Philips Alpine Ski Championships being held on the slopes of the White Lady slalom on Saturday and was third in yesterday's slalom event.

Second overall was Paul Frommelt (Liechtenstein) and third Helmut Grottel (Austria). Best British placings overall were taken by Alan Stewart (5th), Roddy Langmuir (6th) and Bruce Simpson (7th).

Any British challenge to the slalom event faded when Martin Bell, the 15-year-old Edinburgh junior who had placed so well for fifth place in Saturday's giant slalom, fell on his first run and Konrad Bartelski, Britain's best performer in the second slalom, vanished with Saturday's fall in the giant slalom second run, after the first race had seen him neck and neck with the day's eventual winner.

Only 0.3 sec behind Orlandini in the first race yesterday was Paul Frommelt and when he swerved to win on the second run, he was clipping poles out of the snow as he took the gates, it looked as if he had a chance of claiming the slalom title. However, Orlandini followed him down in smoother, less spectacular fashion to beat his time by 0.6 sec. His combined time of 31.1 seconds beat Frommelt's (33.11 sec). Riedelsperger (34.45) and Ernst Hinterseer of Austria (36.51). Best British times were returned by Alan Stewart (40.00) and Roddy Langmuir (40.38 sec). Bruce Simpson (40.38 sec).

After two days of high winds, conditions on the White Lady run were sunny and still for the men's slalom event. In the first run, the best time was recorded by Christian Orlandini, of Austria, whose chance of the combined title had vanished with Saturday's fall in the giant slalom second run, after the first race had seen him neck and neck with the day's eventual winner.

Rugby Union

Wheeler awaits all-clear for Twickenham

Peter Wheeler, the Leicester captain, expects to be fit for the John Player Cup final against London Irish at Twickenham on Saturday. The British Lions and England hooker strained his back last week and missed his club's match against Bristol last weekend.

"I am having specialist treatment in London and hope to be given the all-clear to join my team in training," he said yesterday.

"Our long-term strategy will be to employ all our gifted backs as much as possible. We know only one way to play."

Irish attempting to become the first London side to lift the cup, are also committed to 15-man rugby. Their coach, Pat Farfley, said: "Some time ago we decided that we could not beat the likes of Moseley and Gloucester by playing restricted ten-man rugby. Since expanding our game by design we have run away with the London merit table and it is this sort of rugby we want to show on the big day."

Leicester's following will be around 7,000 from the club alone, plus a few thousand more from the city surrounds.

Golf

Ballesteros' victory does not mean a shift in the balance of power

From John Hennessy
Augusta, April 14

We are back to square one, but with a new subject for debate. With conclusions we are all asking on a damp, threatening morning after, are to be drawn from the result of the United States Masters golf tournament. European debt money to the point of smugness, at Severiano Ballesteros' victory, can easily lead to a certain amount of self-deception. To the belief that the balance of power is shifting, that the United States is possibly losing its dominating grip on the game.

Nobody, of course, sees things in quite those black-and-white terms, but the underlying current of opinion moves in that direction. It would be all very well did it not destroy, to some extent, another argument prevalent in Britain, that a comparison of the results of the four most important golf events in the world—the British and United States Opens and the United States Masters and the PGA—shows the superiority of the one British tournament. Of all the four, only the British Open consistently produces the British Open champion. The others too often throw up non-Britons.

It hardly becomes a newcomer to the scene at this level to ponder on a such weighty matters, but an examination of the various issues against the background of recent history is an avenue of research open to all.

It may be recalled that before the tournament started, it was noted here that Tom Watson, the most successful American player these last three years, prophesied a winning score of 278. But Ballesteros' blinding tour de force over three rounds and a half, he would have been about right. When the result of the last round or so had died down Jack Newton, of Australia, and Gibby Gilbert, of the United States, were on 273, with Ballesteros four strokes ahead, a more distinguished American, Hubert Green, a stroke behind them, and a more distinguished Australian, David Graham, two behind. Thus there were only two home players in the top four.

In the face of it, this does not suggest any startling drop in American standards, but where were their men who really were? Some like Hale Irwin failed to survive the cut at 146 after two rounds; Jack Nicklaus was reduced to a mere spectator, clearly did not relish, of supporting player to Arnold Palmer in a sentimental journey into the past; Watson himself seemed in a serious mood, John Miller, for whom many foresee a resurgence, was anonymous; and Lee Trevino, just the content of the day's play, seemed to a course that favours the draw rather than the fade. But we cannot dismiss as simply the huge American victory over Europe in the Ryder Cup as recently as last September. Much more evidence is needed before we begin to question the present merit of the American game.

The palpitations Ballesteros suffered in the few holes after the first round, when at one time his lead fell from 10 strokes to two, led to whoops of delight among the American press and increased suspicion on their part that he had not got the sufficient strength of character, for which the Spanish have an expression which is also unspeakable here, certainly not in its translated form. Here surely was proof at last that his victory at Lytham last year was a slight fluke. But he was not surprised. Ballesteros sees it differently. At the subsequent press conference, during which he was asked to explain his improving English, he said that the way he pulled himself together over the last few holes showed he must have a big heart. He had been angry rather than



Ballesteros wins. Now he can throw caution to the winds.

alarmed. This had been the hardest tournament for him to win because of the "big pressure all week".

Newton, an agreeable playing partner for the Spanish hero, confirmed that what might have been a killer blow, the one shot into the water at the short 12th, was not Ballesteros' fault because a gust of wind came out of nowhere on the otherwise still day and caused the shot to be blocked. Two strokes went there and another at the next when Ballesteros played a 78 and a total of 294. He was well out of the first 24 who receive automatic entry next year. On the other hand, perhaps Britain can take some comfort from the fact that the next amateur was Jay Sigel on 289. He came over to win our Amateur championship last year.

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In any case a six-run, which he described as a great shot, put him on the green and his troubles were behind him, though for a time Gilbert's putter and Newton's all-round strength enabled them to peg away at his lead. Newton's disgust with the American press for the way they tried to deny Ballesteros his due was muted when he faced them, but he had held nothing back in an interview with the press before. He heard some pretty snide remarks from some of the players that have been completely uncalled for, that he's lucky and a one-time Jessie and all that business."

There was, he thought, a bit of both jealousy and envy in the American reaction. America's generally considered to be the tops in professional golf and here comes a 23-year-old and takes some of the highlights away from their superstars. I don't think some resentment and jealousy would be uncommon in any sport, but you know, it's about time people here realised he's a world-class player."

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You too can have a bat like mine, Hilton says

JOHN HILTON exploded the myth surrounding black-faced rubber table tennis bats when he arrived in London yesterday after winning the championship with one in Berne. "Apart from hard work there is no secret," he said.

"You can go into a high street sports shop right now and buy a black-lit bat. It has been on sale for at least ten years."

The bat, with an anti-slip surface on one side and attacking rubber on the other, was given most of the credit for Hilton's achievement in becoming the first man to win the European title. But the 32-year-old Manchester insurance agent said:

"Five years ago I decided to try the bat in attack rather than approach."

"Because of my work I don't have time to prepare properly, but this time my firm gave me a whole month off for the championships. That made all the difference. My strokes were perfect. I know the bat helped, but I had something to do with it as well."

Hilton ranked only third in England, nowhere in Europe and unseeded in Switzerland, has still to wait until next year for his triumph. "It never entered my head that I could win in Berne," he said.

As a part-time player who took up the game seriously only seven years ago, he will earn a modest amount of money over the summer. But already sponsorship offers from equipment companies are flooding in and, with a guaranteed increase from £2,000 to £3,000 by the English Table Tennis Association, he should receive five times as much next season.

Even though as European champion he is an automatic entry, he still has to recede permission from his employers to play in the Norwich Union Masters tournament at Preston this month.

Peter Simpson, the England team captain, endorsed the view that it was not only the bat that won the title for Hilton. The Chinese have used different surfaces for years. Yet when they win titles it is the person and not the equipment who is an English player, everyone is looking for reasons."

Jill Hammersley, England's former world women's champion, who confirmed that she has played her last competitive game, said: "I have never seen John play better. He was completely different person. Normally, he makes unforced errors, but there were none from him this time."

For the record

Tennis

Championship tournament: semi-final round; R. Rosewell beat C. Drysdale 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; R. Noe beat J. G. Dwyer 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

TOKYO VOLLEYBALL CONGRESS (198)

beat J. McEneaney 1-0; 7-1, 6-2, 6-1; Argentina; Women's tournament: semi-final round; Argentina beat U.S.A. 3-0; Argentina beat U.S.A. 3-0; Argentina beat U.S.A. 3-0; Argentina beat U.S.A. 3-0.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Western Conference playoffs: Seattle SuperSonics beat Portland Trail Blazers 4-1; Los Angeles Lakers beat Phoenix Suns 4-1; Houston Rockets beat San Antonio Spurs 4-1; Dallas Mavericks beat New York Knicks 4-1.

For the record

Team

SYDNEY: Champions tournament semi-final round R. Rosewell beat G. D. G. 3-1; final R. Rosewell beat C. Cumbe beat A. R. 3-0.

TOKYO: Final: C. Connera (138) beat R. Rosewell (148).

MILTON: Head Island (135) beat C. Cumbe (148) 3-0; semi-final round: Austin beat I. Madrasa 3-0; final: C. Connera beat I. Madrasa 3-0.

TV, 6:30: Champions tournament semi-final round: C. Cumbe beat A. R. 3-0.

TV, 6:30: Oklahoma: Grand Prix: I. Madrasa (135) beat T. Schenfeldt (138) beat T. Schenfeldt (138) 3-0.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Western Conference play-offs: Seattle SuperSonics beat Portland Trail Blazers 3-1; Los Angeles Lakers beat Phoenix Suns 3-1; San Francisco Warriors beat New York Knicks 3-1; Boston Celtics beat Philadelphia 76ers 3-0; Atlanta Hawks beat 76ers 3-0.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees beat Kansas City Royals 5-3; second game: Chicago White Sox beat Detroit Tigers 4-3.

JOHANNESBURG: Grand Prix: (Inst.)
Amata (115); 6. **SAFARI:** (Inst.)
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CUP: SEABOARD: Grenada's Wind-
ward Cup; Caribbean Zone Group A, inv.
Tournament th, Grenada 3, Guyana 3
(Guyana won 3-0 aggregate)

ARTHUR BURN CUP: Final round:
Old Chigwellians 4, Lancing OB 2
(after extra time).

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Foresters
1, Old Bradfieldians 1.

ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins
8, Pittsburgh Penguins 3 (first-on-ice
series tied 2-2).

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PROTECTION OF WRECKED ACT 1974
AREA IN DOODWEN SANDS TO BE DESIGNATED AS A RESTRICTED AREA
The Secretary of State for Trade proposes to make an order under the Protection of Wrecked Act 1974 designating as a restricted area all within 50 metres of the site of the wreck of the Goodwin Sands, where at least one of his Majesty's ships lived to lie wrecked on the seabed at a depth of 10 to 15 metres. The wreck is situated at 51° 20' North and 1° 10' East, 10 to 15 metres deep, which lies above high water-mark.

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After the Order is made and
received, the person or body
offence within this time to interfere
with the vessel to carry out the
or maritime operations without
the vessel or a licence granted
by the Secretary of State.

If the person or body wishes to
make representations about the pro-
posal to make the Order they
should write to the Director of
Trade, Maritime Division, Branch 1C,
15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
51 P., to 2nd May, 1980.

DRAWING OF BONDS

Wherean Commercial International 51% Loan 1980

[illegible][illegible]

The Coupons due 1st June 1960, and also any Coupons previously due which have not been paid must be detached from the Bonds presented for payment and collected in accordance with the terms thereof.

Bank of Enahand.
April 1960.

William Rees-Mogg takes a dissenting view over President Carter's moves against Iran

Why the American people do not want to go to the brink over the hostages

I should like to enter a note of dissent. It is being said, and widely reported, that the American people are becoming so angry about the continued detention of the hostages that President Carter is forced to take some action, even if unwise, to appease that anger. I do not believe that this is true.

In the first place it is difficult to know what it means. Does it mean that American people in their millions would like to see the President take some unspecified form of military action against Iran? Or does it simply mean that some leader writers and gossip at Washington cocktail parties are saying that the President cannot hold a line of moderation? I very much suspect that this is the public opinion that is in evidence, and that the genuine and broad American public opinion is more self-confident, more rational and more restrained.

It is true that a Newsweek poll shows a narrow majority—51 per cent—for tougher action, but polls are bad at measuring intensity and worse at assessing options.

I was in the United States for most of last month. I visited Washington only at the end of my tour and found it as usual to have a view of reality somewhat remote from that of the ordinary American a thousand or more miles away. Yet even in Washington I did not find that people differed from the view about America's critical problems which I found in the rest of the country.

Americans are worried about inflation, the Soviet Union and oil, in that order. A great number of Americans have been damaged by inflation in their private lives and expectations and the first shock of this has created the sort of anxiety that existed in Britain in 1974.

The Americans have been extremely concerned since the war about the power of the Soviet Union, and are concerned about its expansion in the 1970s and about Russian aggression in Afghanistan. They do not see war with the Soviet Union as likely or imminent, but the invasion of Afghanistan does seem to them to be an extremely dangerous and threatening event. It is important that the Russian leaders should realize that Afghanistan has primed the bomb of American public opinion;



Three American hostages attend mass against a background of posters vilifying President Carter.

further aggression would be incalculably dangerous.

Compared to these two anxieties and to the further anxieties about the future of oil supplies, the question of the hostages was treated by those I met as important but secondary. Russia matters more. They did not lack compassion for the prisoners themselves; they did not lack indignation against a government which could tolerate the holding of prisoners, but they saw the main threat to America and to the future freedom of the world as coming from Russian expansion. They were entirely willing that the President should handle his relations with Iran in such a way as to avoid pushing Iran towards the Soviet Union.

In March—and I would be surprised if this has changed in April—the policy on the hostages was not the central issue of political dispute. At the lunch meeting of Governor Reagan's I attended there was no question about the hostages and no reference to the hostages in Governor Reagan's replies. There was, I think, one reference to the hostages in Vice President Mondale's speech, which I had heard the day before, but it played only a minor part in the big meeting he attended. There is even some resentment of the coverage of the story on television, and I heard the comment that American television was making the hostages story for all the sensation it was worth.

President Carter may be worried that Governor Reagan will use the hostages to persuade the American electorate that the President has been weak. Of course the Americans would like to see the hostages released and will reward success with their support; to some extent they will blame the President for failure, but it would be difficult for Governor Reagan to play up the issue without the risk of being seen as a man—too rash and aggressive to be made President. Governor Reagan knows perfectly well that this was the reputation which destroyed Senator Barry Goldwater over Vietnam in 1964 and he has no desire to fall into that trap over Iran in 1980.

The American people do, however,

have a very high priority, which we should understand in Britain. They see the Russian invasion of Afghanistan as an intolerable act of aggression, a threat to all the free nations. They do not understand that their allies should contemplate sending teams to the Olympic Games. If the Union Jack is paraded through Moscow by British athletes while the Russian helicopter gunships are killing Muslims in the mountains of Afghanistan, the American people will consider that a particularly shameful act—in my view rightly so.

It is this distinction which has to be borne in mind. American public opinion tends to my view to be more realistic than Washington opinion. The Americans are at least as resilient and reasonable a people as the British. They suffer, as we do, from a sensational fringe in the media, and not all their politicians are as wise as Solomon. There are bad newspapers in America as well as in Britain; there are foolhardy politicians in America as well as in Britain, but the mass of the American electorate are reasonable and thoughtful. That particularly includes the mass of the black electorate, who though they are the least privileged in jobs, social conditions or education, Americans are not fools and not waververs.

The American people see that the detention of the hostages is an outrage committed by an elderly religious fanatic and his followers in a country which risks losing its freedom because it is a neighbour of the Soviet Union. They see that nothing should be done in dealing with this outrage which would add to the risk of Iran becoming another satellite, or damage the cause of the independence of the nations of south-west Asia.

They feel the outrage, but very few of them want to take steps which would actually make the situation worse. The President is free to be patient, as he has been so far, and his allies are free to continue to counsel patience. They must, however, recognize that they will have to pay a very heavy price in loss of American confidence if they are seen to condone Russian aggression in Afghanistan.

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Bernard Levin

The civil way to run a union election

Of all the unions whose political fortunes I have chronicled here over the years, none has had a more dramatic history in that time than the Civil and Public Services Association, the largest of all the Civil Service unions. Control has swung violently between the moderates (of all democratic political persuasions) and a coalition of Communists, Trotskyists, adherents of the Militant Tendency and fellow-travellers of these, grouped under the title of the Broad Left. Now have changes in control reflected an almost evenly balanced membership, but a slight shift in whose opinions has tilted the balance the other way; on the contrary, massive majorities on the national executive committee have vanished almost completely, and the no less enormous majorities replacing them have in turn found themselves wiped out at the next election.

The cause of this instability is not that the CPSA's membership consists of exceptionally volatile men and women, given to changing their minds on a whim from election to election; it is not the result of ballot-rigging (though there have been serious irregularities, resulting in the calling on one occasion of fresh elections); it has little to do with the rival policies put forward by moderates and Broad Left. The reason lies in the extraordinary voting system the CPSA has hitherto had; it is probably the least democratic of any union that has elections at all, and it certainly makes possible, and indeed has repeatedly ensured in practice, the election of candidates to whom the overwhelming majority of the membership are implacably opposed.

The system combined the worst effects of branch-meeting elections with the worst effects of the block vote. Some of the branches in the CPSA have

literally thousands of members, yet the votes of all those members were thrown, by a winner-takes-all system, behind candidates chosen by conference delegates who were in turn approved at a meeting that might be attended by as few as 50 members; and that was the only way voting for such offices as president and NEC was, or could be, conducted.

At the head of the moderate forces there has stood for some years now the remarkable figure of Kate Losinska (who, despite her surname, is married to a Pole—is a Cockney fully deserving of the traditional adjective "indomitable"). She and her fellow-moderates have been the victims of some of the worst smear campaigns seen in the field of British trade unionism since the days when men like Cannon, Chapple and Byrne were trying to wrest the ETU from the hands of the Communist Party which had stolen it from its members. Undeterred, Kate Losinska and her colleagues have fought on, and are now close to a victory that may well put the CPSA beyond recapture by any group or political party that does not truly represent the views of the membership as a whole. By unrelenting labour in the field, drumming up every possible member in go to vital meetings (and aided, for once, by tactical blunders on the part of the Broad Left), they have succeeded in abolishing the block vote, at any rate for the election under way in the CPSA. I say at any rate for this election because if the Broad Left wins it, they will take every possible step to reverse that decision and return to the undemocratic system.

Unfortunately, although the block vote has been abolished, it has not been replaced by a direct postal ballot with



Mrs Kate Losinska: smear campaign.

voting papers sent to individual members at their homes; if the moderates win now, that may follow in time, but for the moment the system is half-way between the totally undemocratic system and the one offering the fullest possible opportunity for the membership. CPSA members will vote either at branch or sub-branch meetings, or at their place of work; but they will vote with individual ballot papers. Only the votes of those members who have cast their individual ballots will be counted, and all of those will

be counted individually, not aggregated in a winner-takes-all system. (It is worth pointing out that when a referendum was held among the entire membership of the CPSA, they voted by a majority of seven to two in favour of abolishing the block vote system.)

It naturally follows that every member of the CPSA who wants control of the union to be in moderate hands, and in particular the hands of moderates who truly represent the views of the members rather than of such bodies as

the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party, should be sure to cast his or her ballot.

The ballot-paper itself is a formidable document looking rather like a pool coupon, though perhaps that is a good suggestion: a pool coupon used to the intricacies of the Treble Chance should have little difficulty in completing such a ballot-form.

Members should note that there are two sections in which they should cast their votes. First, for president; the section for this vital election is at the top of the ballot-paper. There may be, barring withdrawals, as many as five candidates for the post, but since the election is not by any form of proportional representation, one vote only should be cast with an X, and moderate members should give it to Kate Losinska.

Second, for national executive committee. There are 28 places to be filled, and members therefore have up to 28 votes. Moderate members should ignore the four right-hand columns of the ballot-paper (the ones headed A, B, C, D), as these are for use in a procedure that is not in practice relevant in this election; in the column immediately to the left of these, headed "Up to 28 votes, Mark X", they should vote for the following candidates, and for these only:

Mary Hickman
George Holah
John Billington
Darryl Jones
Kate Losinska
Cyril Messier
Peggy Mylward
Sylvia Parry
Frank Pemberton
Ken Richards
Sheila Scott
Charlie Elliott
Jean Wilde
Alan Gillespie
Pat Womersley
Ada Hepple

Members will note that they

are being invited to vote twice for Kate Losinska—once as president and once for the NEC. That is quite correct; if she is defeated for the presidency her name then goes forward for the NEC, and if she is elected for the presidency her NEC votes will neither invalidate the ballot-paper nor keep another moderate member off the NEC.

I do not suppose that moderate CPSA members, whatever their views and policies, will need extra reasons for voting for the moderates. But in case any do, let me conclude by giving the facts about a recent vote in the present NEC, which is controlled by the Broad Left. On February 21, 1980, the NEC had before it, among other motions, one which read as follows:

NEC strongly condemns the action against Prof Sakharov in Afghanistan, which has resulted in endangering peace and deterring and increasing the arms race. NEC further condemns the actions against Prof Sakharov and his wife, for fighting repression and insisting on freedom of speech and other basic freedoms.

The motion was defeated by 12 votes to four, with one abstention. With a single exception, all the Communist, Trotskyist and Broad Left members of the NEC who were present voted against the motion, including Mr Peter Coleman, Communist Party member and candidate for the presidency. All those who voted against criticizing the Soviet Union are candidates for the NEC. I think CPSA members who condemn the Soviet action in Afghanistan and against Dr Sakharov will have little difficulty in concluding that those who do not condemn it should not get their votes for union office.

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LONDON DIARY

In death as in life. Sir Cecil's certain style

The list of individual beneficiaries in Sir Cecil Beaton's will, which was published yesterday, reads like a roll call of the *haut monde* of an earlier and more glamorous age than our own. His careful choice of gifts also reveals a sense of style and chivalry that seems equally old-fashioned.

Greta Garbo, to whom Sir Cecil once proposed, receives an oil painting of a single rose, and Irene Worth, the actress, a Picasso engraving of a girl's head. The Countess of Avon gets a painting of a white standard rose, Lady Diana Cooper two candlesticks, Diana Vreeland, a former editor of *Harper's Bazaar* and *Vogue*, two sketches, and Anne, the widow of Ian Fleming, a drawing of an apple by Lucien Freud.

Sir Cecil left his collection of press cuttings to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and all his own paintings, stage designs and photographs to his secre-

tary, Miss Joyce Hise. The oil portrait of him by Bernard goes to the National Portrait Gallery.

The current issue of *Fabian News* contains the following plea: "Wanted Urgently: Socialism tomorrow—fresh thinking for the Labour Party. Members who have no further use for this pamphlet are urged to return it to the office." I know social democracy is going through a crisis, but surely things can't be that desperate.

Left of Labour?

A somewhat unlikely sounding event is taking place in Nottingham this weekend: a gathering of radical midwives. Although radical midwives are a thing of the past, the quality that one might associate with that splendid body of women (and men now as well?) I suppose it is understandable in view of the generally rather unglamorous image they have had since the days of Mrs Gamp.

A spokesperson for the recently formed National Asso-

ciation of Radical Midwives told me that its main aim is to provide a support group for midwives who feel isolated and under-valued by doctors and other medical staff. The radical midwives also believe that women should be encouraged to take a more active role in the birth of their children, a commendably altruistic aim since it would presumably reduce the need for their own services.

SOB story

It was had enough when railway travellers to Brighton were deprived of their morning kippers a few years ago with the withdrawal of Pullman trains from the line. Now comes the news that from next month passengers to three other seaside resorts in the South-East will get no sustenance at all on their journeys because of the phasing out of buffet cars.

The services affected are those from London to Hastings, Margate and Claxton. The trouble is that, in the words of British Rail, "the kitchen equipment on these

trains is absolutely clapped out" and there is simply not the money to replace it.

Quite what kitchen equipment is needed to dispense their cellophane-wrapped sandwiches and Maxpar coffee is something that mystifies commuters on the Hastings line. They are mounting a vigorous campaign against the cut and have collected more than 450 signatures on a SOB (save our buffet) petition.

An action committee is canvassing support from some of the many celebrities who use the line. So far Harry S. Corber (of *Scrooge* fame) and Adam Faith have pledged their support and will presumably be seen tucking enthusiastically into pork pies and cans of beer for the next few weeks to show how popular the buffet cars are.

If the campaign fails, and the Hastings buffet service is withdrawn as planned when the new timetable comes in on May 12, there is serious talk of a private catering company taking over the old cars and providing meals and drinks on the trains. It is a piece of

entrepreneurial initiative that should appeal to British Rail's present political masters.



entrepreneurial initiative that should appeal to British Rail's present political masters.

I hear that Julian Lloyd Webber, the talented young cellist, has flown to Madrid to meet the veteran Spanish composer Joaquín Rodrigo today. Rodrigo, who recently wrote a flute concerto for James Galway, is interested in writing a cello concerto for Lloyd Webber, who has already had pieces written for him by his brother Andrew, composer of *Jesus Christ Superstar* and *Evita* and by John Nesch.

Not quite so blue

Writing a history of the Labour Party in Bournemouth would, one might think, be a rather dispiriting experience only to be undertaken by someone with a fascination for the underdog.

In fact, Mr Ian Taylor, a local Fabian and college lecturer, who is tackling the task with considerable verve, has found evidence of surprising socialist stirrings in the trust of all true blue towns.

In the 1890s, it seems, the presence of a group of Russian

émigrés led by Count Tolstoy (not Mr Taylor is quick to point out, the Count Tolstoy) made Bournemouth something of a centre of Christian socialism.

There were independent Labour councillors in the town as early as 1909. The Bournemouth Labour Party itself dates from 1918, the same year in which a Nonconformist clergyman stood as the town's first Labour parliamentary candidate.

The golden age of socialism in Bournemouth seems to have been the 1930s, when the town boasted a Labour Male Voice Choir and was regularly host to Labour Party conferences. Since then, the red flag has flown at rather less than half mast, although Lord Shackleton came within 6,000 votes of ousting the Conservatives in 1945 and Dame Judith Hart scored the highest Labour vote in the town in 1951.

Mr Taylor has gained most of his information so far from old copies of *The Times* and *The Bournemouth Gazette* and the recollections of a veteran

local Fabian Joseph Jackson.

He is anxious anyone who reads his history of the Labour Party in Bournemouth, as they can help him to solve the mystery of what the foundation of Labour Party hall in 1924 by Ramsay and Sir Oswald M. appeared when the Government was 1931.

The recent proposal 230ft high tower in the town to keep the town's old sign of our local history, a red flag, is a reminder of the fact that the Labour Party was founded in 1918.

Mr Taylor has gained most of his information so far from old copies of *The Times* and *The Bournemouth Gazette* and the recollections of a veteran

Lord Lane, both editing and entertaining.

The growing pressures on top judge

When he is installed today as Chief Justice, Lord Lane will be the first to hold the office since Lord Mansfield in 1756. Lord Lane will be the first to hold the office since Lord Mansfield in 1756. Lord Lane will be the first to hold the office since Lord Mansfield in 1756.

Others, as Lord Hale and Lord Mansfield, were not only judges but also statesmen. Lord Lane will be the first to hold the office since Lord Mansfield in 1756. Lord Lane will be the first to hold the office since Lord Mansfield in 1756.

But Chief Justice has occasionally been quite obscure till they were elevated and then, continuing themselves as if the discharge of their official duties, were known only to decide such questions as whether beasts of the plough taken in vetico natio may be relieved. So many of them as I could not remember any of the names of the judges who have been appointed to the office of Chief Justice since Lord Hale.

Lord Lane is both editing and entertaining. He is a brilliant writer and a brilliant speaker. He is a brilliant writer and a brilliant speaker. He is a brilliant writer and a brilliant speaker.

The idea that the function of the Lord Chief Justice has recently become a controversial one, to say the least, is a little surprising. It is a little surprising. It is a little surprising.

Ever since William of Normandy introduced the office of Chief Justice (the functions of which office it accorded with the notions of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, who had a great antipathy to centralization) a certain degree of controversy has surrounded and attended on Lord Chief.

What has changed, dramatically, in the past decade or two is the pressure imposed upon the judiciary. In part, this has been accommodated by the creation of new judges. The

additional burden Chief Justice now has to be carried by that office alone. Since the early 1970s, there has been a feeling among the legal and civil service that the burden is too much for one man to carry.

The suggestion may be too much was made at the time when Lord Lane was appointed. The suggestion may be too much was made at the time when Lord Lane was appointed.

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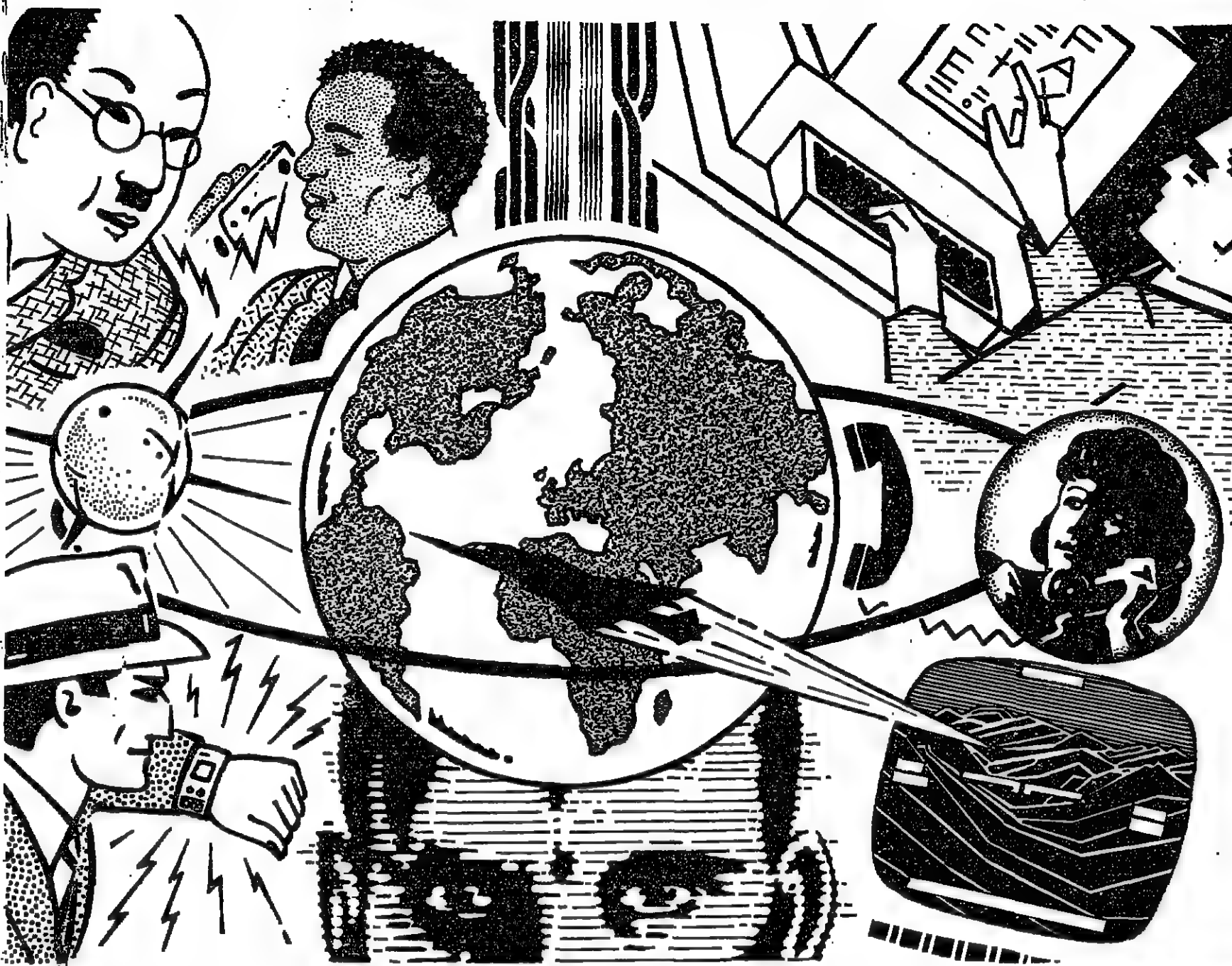
What has changed, dramatically, in the past decade or two is the pressure imposed upon the judiciary. In part, this has been accommodated by the creation of new judges. The

Telecommunications

This report marks today's opening of the Communications 80

exhibition in Birmingham,

and examines new technology and its implications



In search of glittering prizes

During the period of most intensive competition in the 1970s for transatlantic aircraft passengers, one of the aviation industry's saws about an airline being as good as communications was put to the test. It was when the international airlines invested in elaborate computerized communications networks.

Visual display screens multiplied on the counters of ticket booking clerks and travel agents in the frenzy to take the last chance at filling seats. Engineering and maintenance departments refined their computer-based operations in a similar manner, to make the most use of the fleets of jumbos and new wide-bodied jets.

In operations where the airlines collaborate for air safety and for a common international telecommunications network, the latest communications systems were adopted. Neither the computer nor the telecommunications manufacturers were competent to provide exactly what was needed, so the aviation industry poured massive investment into the software necessary to turn the computer and telecommunications equipment into a working scheme.

Thus the airline industry provides perhaps the most visible illustration of how large organizations have become almost totally dependent on the twin electronic technologies of computers and communications. But networks based on both these technologies now form the business hub of banking and insurance, of the oil and chemical multinationals, of much of central and local government, and above all of the strategic defence command of the Western nations.

The journey to this state of affairs has been made by the technical equivalent of Dr Doonille's Push-Me-Pull-You. The computer industry has formed one head and telecommunications the other, with the main body Post Office and its

(or common factor) being the development of digital processing methods. However, there are signs of a more sharply unified technology evolving, and there is no clearer evidence than the innovations on display and topics under discussion at the Communications 80 exhibition in Birmingham.

There is competition between the traditional telecommunications equipment makers trying to protect their territory from invasion by computer manufacturers, and the telecommunications manufacturers who are trying to spread their business into the commercial world of data processing. One of the battlegrounds is the company telephone switchboard, or private branch exchange.

With the minimum of effort, the switchboard can become an extension of the main computer system. An internal telephone directory, the ability to hold calls automatically until an extension is free, the transfer of calls to an alternative number or the automatic return of a previously unsuccessful call are all functions which can be performed.

The telecommunications administrations, such as the Post Office, have protected their monopoly and the privileged position of their traditional suppliers by restricting the application of such techniques. To some extent their attitude is justifiable on arguments of a need to protect the public network from inadvertent interruption. Accommodating the most advanced equipment on the old-fashioned network introduces real difficulties in terms of potential interference with the established service.

An avalanche of computer-based digital telecommunications systems has come from the European industry over the past three or four years. They include the British Post Office's System X electronic telephone exchange.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

System X opens up more services

Speaking recently at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Mr John Whyte, deputy managing director of the Post Office Telecommunications, said that there were five main reasons for going digital: it was symptomatic of the large-scale integration, it was economic, and it allowed a multi-service network. This means that new services can be launched without new networks, and both data and telephony can easily be put over the same network.

For the businessman or communications manager it means that the electronic office will not stop at the new PABX which has just been installed in the office, but will eventually extend and be part of an electronic network. At present it is sometimes difficult to sell all the advantages of the electronic office when connections to the outside world still have to be made over electro-mechanical networks; but this will not always be so.

The Post Office is obviously pleased to be the first to introduce System X throughout Britain but it has been said many times that to be a real success, System X must also sell abroad. This is where the picture becomes less rosy. British

Telecommunications Systems (BTS), the company set up to market System X abroad, will be competing with many companies that already know the ropes, and some which have equipment that has already been proved.

There is little doubt that System X is as good as any other design, and in some cases better. It has an automatic voice guidance system, which guides customers through the programming of customer facilities into their own telephones. This unique feature has already caused a great deal of interest.

Technology aside, the next part of the export equation is how the company sells, and whether it will provide soft loans through government agencies or banks, and allow technology transfer and production under licence by the customer.

The final part of the equation is where a company sells its system, and while BTS will be able to meet other requirements, finding countries which do not already have some ties with a manufacturer can be difficult.

However, Mr John Sharpley, the managing director

of BTS, is anxious that System X should not be written off as an export product. It will be available for export by 1982-83, but as negotiations on such systems can take up to two or three years, initial marketing and introduction has already begun.

With this time lag in mind, the Post Office has done all it could to get the first two exchanges in Britain—Wotton Bassett, Suffolk, and Baynard House, London—operational ahead of schedule. This means that a working system will be available for potential customers to see sooner than was expected.

When talking about export areas, Mr Sharpley mentions the Middle East, Far East, Latin America and Asia. Most of the large national networks for the Middle East have already been ordered, or are being evaluated. Saudi Arabia is installing Ericsson and Philips equipment; Iraq is evaluating tenders; Syria has chosen CIT-Alcatel equipment; Egypt has chosen Siemens and Thomson-CSF; and Bahrain recently placed orders for both CIT-Alcatel and Ericsson equipment.

Latin America is making decisions now, and with this

in mind, the Post Office and BTS will be at the Intelec exhibition in Rio de Janeiro in May. Latin America is split between countries which are keen to develop their own switching systems, but may require some technical transfer or cooperation, and those which are small enough not to need telecommunications manufacturing facilities. These smaller countries will be quite happy to buy outright, and not require licence for production of equipment.

Back in Britain, the worries which many people had over manpower requirements are now fading. Many of the large manufacturers have already had to deal with redundancies not so much because of System X as the loss of electro-mechanical equipment.

The Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) is negotiating with the Post Office over manning levels for System X exchanges. The two installations will be manned to TX44 standards, this being a hand-wired programmable exchange, and the union hopes that this standard will be adopted for all System X exchanges.

Denise Clarke
communications editor,
Electronics Weekly

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Telephone users complain they are not consulted

The argument of the TMA and of its members is neatly expressed by the association's secretary, Mr Archie Price. "We have raised many contentious matters with government departments and committees in our work of representing major business users of telecommunications," he said. "These businesses make a major contribution to the United Kingdom's economy, and this is being seriously affected by the Post Office's inability to meet the needs of the business community, with a consequent lack of encouragement to the supplying industry."

The TMA's membership is more than 300 and is representative of almost every important commercial and industrial organization in Britain. It is recognized by both the Post Office and the telecommunications industry as the principal voice of business on telecommunications affairs. The chairman is Mr Len Hope, communications manager of the Ford Motor Company, and the vice-chairman is Mr Stephen Finch, group communications adviser at British Petroleum.

"What we require is a special telecommunications

service for business users," Mr Finch said, "one which is designed specifically to meet the needs of business. This is clearly a matter for national concern. In international business, for instance, there is a constant need for truly international consultation and of being constantly in touch with key executives and decision makers around the world."

Unfortunately the experience of telecommunications managers shows that in the provision of international circuits the Post Office can take anything up to six months to install a system. This, in the context of the requirements of international business, is an absurdly long time to take.

"There is also the point that within major business and financial organizations it is common enough for groups of people to be reorganized quickly and this calls for the speedy installation of telecommunications circuits, but the Post Office has demonstrated time and again that it cannot achieve this in the time available. It commonly takes a month or two to carry out work that should be performed over a weekend."

"This is particularly important for busy international firms in the City of London where there are more private circuits than anywhere else in the country."

There seems to be a general acceptance, shared even by the Post Office, that City companies engaged, as so many of them are, in international business transactions are among the business users with most to complain about.

Among the main sufferers in the City are the foreign exchange dealers, whose need for instant international communications is probably greater than any other, and their views are well expressed by Mr Gordon Worton, communications officer of the Foreign Exchange and Currency Deposit Brokers' Association.

"It is important to recognize that the Post Office is now constituted under the Post Office Act in a position to prevent anything happening that it does not like," Mr Worton said. "Every thing seems to be designed to benefit the Post Office and its own interests: its management, its unions and its suppliers."

"The one essential participant in the Post Office's telecommunications business who is never taken into account is the user, especially the business user. The monopoly right as it exists at present effectively rules out the user from consideration and allows other interests to dictate the Post Office's policy. That monopoly right must go."

"Unfortunately the Post Office, no doubt for a variety of reasons, has acquired an essentially civil service characteristic."

It seems, however, that there is a willingness to acknowledge the efforts of the Post Office to improve its service to business users, as Mr Worton concedes, there has been a slight improvement over the past 12 months or so in some respects—some evidence of an awakening of interest in the need for customer satisfaction. But this is only because of the very heavy criticism of the users."

These views are endorsed by Mr Hope. "One can understand the severe criticism of users in the City," he said, "but it is probably more accurate to say that other main-users feel regret at the lost opportunities that should have been used by the Post Office to introduce a really first-class international telecommunications service for business users."

Alan Grainge

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Under separate

The transmission of computer data over the world's telecommunications circuits has been largely separate from the bulk communications conducted as voice messages. The separation has mainly been economic rather than technical, but as the volume of data grows the pressures on the telecommunications network to adopt the approach of sharing all circuits for telephone, computer or broadcast traffic is overwhelming.

Nevertheless there are factors other than economic or technical considerations to modify decisions. The issue of the unfettered use of international telecommunications exchange, the arguments made by Dr Ichilid, Solon Pool and Dr Ichilid of the United States place in sharp focus the issues that are causes of great concern.

Their premise is that economic and political impediments threaten to obstruct the operation of useful transnational data services. Other people are examining the issue of privacy, and therefore they concentrate on the other reasons for the imposition of controls affecting the exchange of information. It can be formulated to protect personal information; but they ask what mechanisms are to be derived for non-personal data without being in need of a commercially non-repressive.

many basic social and political issues.

Even wider ramifications have been explored by an expert group of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and published under the title *Policy Implications of Data Network Development in the OECD Area*. The scope of the examination is immense. It includes reviews of plans and developments of data networks in Sweden, Britain, America, Japan, and Europe overall. Major policy issues are introduced by technical and political specialists to set the stage for a debate on, for example, the social impact of data networks, and the merits of a Euro-data Foundation.

Although it is invidious to select one contribution from

The argument turns on the notion that creators and vendors of intellectual property must be paid and must be able to enforce the contracts they make. Trade in a commodity as fluid as computer data transmitted by telecommunications networks requires different commercial institutions, and practices, in their view, from trade in physical goods, or even books and films. As yet, the responsible industries have not devised adequate arrangements for liability or the definition of ownerships, and other facets of the problem.

The proponents made by Dr Pool and Dr Solomon involve a combination of political and technical solutions. But their recommendations are formulated from certain premises that they suggest should be applied in assessing the character of the commercial data which will be dis-

However, it is on the personal side of broadcasting that energies are being channelled through the broadcasting lobbies of the *United Kingdom, not dissimilar* to the campaign for commercial radio and television. *The campaign is for the right of an individual to possess a small personal portable low-powered transmitter, which has been* labelled "the United States citizens' band radio." *CB, its range is between 15 and 20 miles.*

cover

parched across international borders.

The first consideration is simply called public good. It is not very clear how the value judgment is made when, for example, a data communication of commercial value may not be for the public good. And the free trade ethic implicit in these arguments might not be so readily acceptable to other countries as their architects would hope.

As equally important weight is attached to the adoption of uniform engineering standards. Even though this has been a practice of the earlier stages of telecommunication development, the emergence of computer data transmission has provoked varying attitudes,

In a similar vein, attention is drawn to the methods of planning of the cable and satellite networks which make up the global links. The services provided by the two modes differ in technical, financial and administrative standpoints. Data transmission is by no means the major traffic yet conveyed over these links, yet the argument is made for a more sympathetic consideration of the needs of this growing sector of subscribers in the planning stage. More elaborate security provisions, to protect commercial information on which a price can be put, are also advocated.

On the other hand the problem of computer fraud is treated as a matter of more imagined than real concern.

Peace Wright

East and Mediterranean Basin Regional Plan which set out in detail future telecommunications growth patterns in the area and made recommendations on the future network and systems which will be required to meet this growth. In Africa 38 countries representing 83 per cent of the area and 87 per cent of the population of the continent are in the early stages of implementing an ambitious Pan-African telecommunications network known as Panafrel.

Such a network is desperately needed to replace the old and grossly inadequate systems established by the colonial powers, systems in which much of the telephone and telegraph communications from one African country to another had to be routed through Europe. Since the early planning stages in 1962, much assistance has come from the ITU with strong support from financial institutions and development agencies.

As a measure of what has been achieved, by the beginning of last year there were 16 international telephone switching centres, 31 international telex exchanges and 30,000 kilometres of high-quality transmission routes consisting of either radio relays or cable systems. In addition, a 5,000 km submarine cable connected Casablanca (Morocco) with Dakar (Senegal) and Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and some 30 satellite earth stations provided international and inter-continental services through the international Intelsat satellite communications network. Four countries are also using the satellites for their own internal services as an economical way of bringing tele-communications to rural areas.


There are many problems remaining, problems of training sufficient skilled people to maintain and operate the new systems, problems of generating the vast finances required to implement major systems, and the social problems such massive changes will inevitably bring.

If the world population is to be fed and international understanding fostered to prevent armed conflict, the world needs telecommunications. Through the ITU a considerable amount is being done, but there are still millions of people who have never seen a telephone, let alone used one.

The next time we get a crossed line we should remember that all things and problems are relative.

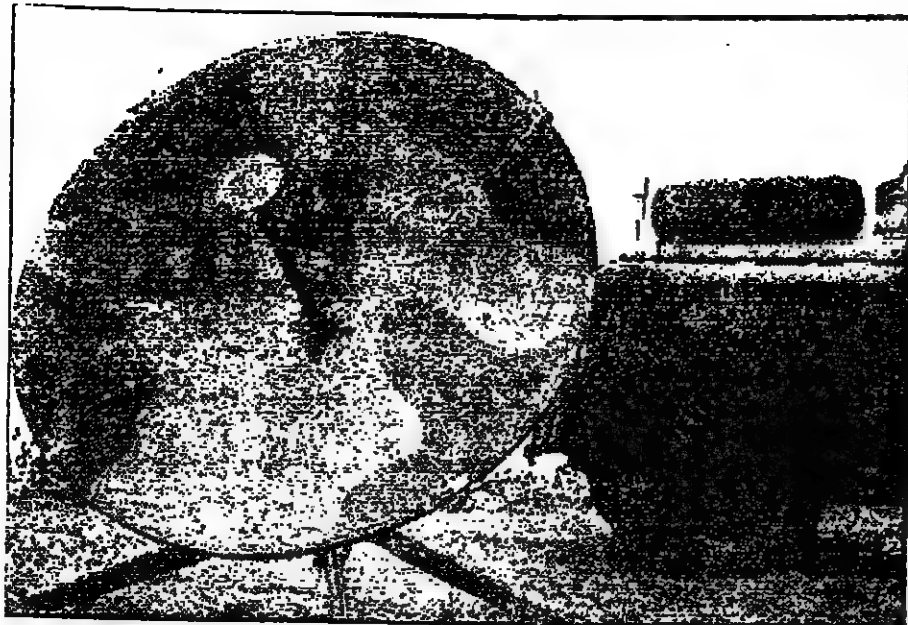
R. J. Raggett
European editor, *Telephony*

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Electronic commander could survive the bomb



A satellite communications antenna of the type used to link Salisbury with London before the election in Zimbabwe.

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key areas of research and development for military commands in the developed world.

In the United States, for example, the Department of Defence is at present spending about £2,000m annually on C3 programmes, which is about 10 times more than the total American defence budget in 1940. Though comparable figures are not freely available from other Nato nations, those countries are also heavily engaged in C3 development and use through such programmes as the Nato integrated Communications System (NICS).

The purpose of the NICS is to integrate Nato communications and make them compatible, and the capital cost of its second phase, due to be carried out between 1980 and 1985, will be about £700m at today's prices.

One of the key parts of C3 development is to produce systems capable of surviving both the direct and indirect effects of large-scale nuclear attack: systems which would be needed to command and control speedy counter attacks. Close behind survival is the need for their protection from counter measures, for as commu-

ications count more in command and control they become more enmeshed in the elements of electronic warfare.

With the Nato allies establishing extensive and complex networks, involving many thousands of transmitters and receivers, electronic warfare could be devastating. As was demonstrated in the 1973 war in the Middle East, the Eastern block is developing electronic capability against communications.

For this reason the United States Department of Defence now requires that Electronic Counter Counter Measures (ECCM) capability must come early in the development cycle, and this priority is reflected in such programmes as the United States government-funded SINGARS V (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System vhf), being undertaken jointly by British and American industry, and Jaguar V (Jamming Guarded Radio vhf) under development by the British company, Racal Electronics.

These systems use a technique known as frequency hopping to provide high immunity from deliberate jamming and message interception. Unlike the conventional radio system which uses a single frequency in sending and receiving messages, frequency hopping equipment introduces pseudo-random frequency changes during transmission and reception at a rate of between 80 and 100 changes

a second in the slowest versions, and upwards of 1,000 changes a second in the faster systems.

In another American programme known as JTIDS (Joint Tactical Information Distribution System) the technique of spread spectrum is used for ECCM, a technique which spreads the radio energy over a wide band of frequencies to make the signal harder to detect and jam. JTIDS will provide integrated communication, navigation and identification capabilities for all four American services in the 1980s.

It is one of a vast number of programmes which add up to total expenditure on communications equipment by the United States between 1976 and 1983 of about £7,000m, a figure which does not include the associated command and control elements.

With the possibility of integrating over 100,000 transistors on a chip the size of a finger nail, the impact of these miniature sub-systems on military communications will be considerable. Commanders in the field will have immediate access by satellite to data banks thousands of miles away, that same satellite being used to relay information from sensor systems in command centres on enemy troop movements, accuracy of weapon attacks, and even local weather conditions. We are in an age when most things are possible.

R.J.R.

Telecommunications play a vital part in the world airline industry where there is a need for speedy contact over long distances, and where the sheer size of the number of people and freight being carried today would overwhelm systems lacking the most modern technology.

Most of the world's airlines have highly advanced systems, although some of them have tended to be out-paced by the explosive growth enjoyed by the industry over the past decade, particularly in areas such as the Middle East, parts of Africa, and the Far East. Estimates made at the beginning of the decade of the number of messages which would be passed by 1980 proved in most cases to be far too low, with the result that there was a scramble during the late 1970s for new equipment.

But while the equipment is available, the highly skilled manpower needed to operate it and to service it remains scarce for the airlines which have to compete with the many other users of advanced telecommunications. Most of the bigger airlines now have their own training schools, while the smaller ones send their trainees to schools such as that operated by International Aeradio at Bath. There is still a residual glamour about working for

an airline for some recruits, and the prospect of cheap staff travel also attracts people.

Airline communications break down into four main sections: radio, teletype, telephone and data processing. Radio is used for passing messages between ground and the airlines, although in remote parts of the world it may also be used for messages between various bases. Each operator will have a selective call band over which it can pass company messages to its crews in flight wherever they are.

Routine low-speed internal company messages generally come over the company teletype system, but in most airlines they have reached such large numbers that they are distributed by computer.

SITA, the International Airlines communications consortium, and a similar organization in the United States, play a major part in this vast message-passing operation. Saudia, the national airline of Saudi Arabia, a medium-sized operator, passes, for instance, 30,000 routine low-speed messages every 24 hours, rising to 40,000 in 24 hours at the peak travel season.

It is in the area of data communications that telecommunications have had, and will continue to have, the greatest impact on the airline industry. However, to take the case of Saudia again, the airline is to install its own in-house computer in 1982 but in the meantime "piggybacks" on the British Airways computer at West London air terminal 3,000 miles away for its reservations, and on the Alitalia computer in Rome for its engineering inventory.

The link with the BA computer BABS in London is achieved by way of land lines in both Saudi Arabia and Britain and in between by satellite, one over the Indian Ocean, the other over the Atlantic. Reservations clerks in Jeddah can interrogate BABS by way of their keyboards and have the answer back on their video screens in the amazingly short time of two seconds.

When Saudia installs its own computer it will cope not only with reservations and the engineering inventory at present carried in Rome, but such extra tasks as payroll, finance, flight crew scheduling, and flight operations rosters.

Vital role in world airline industry

Modern telecommunications help Saudia to answer up to 7,000 calls a day at its Jeddah office alone, 90 per cent of them being replied to within 20 seconds against an airline industry average of 80 per cent.

Computer and telecom-

Cables will not be outdone by satellites

Satellites have transformed transoceanic communications. New applications, such as the delivery of electronic mail, keep emerging. An electronic reading machine can scan the pages of a business letter or contract document in, say, London for a copy to be printed out simultaneously in New York, Paris or Bonn.

Yet, despite such novel uses of satellites, high frequency radio and submarine cables are far from extinct. One reason is the danger of putting too many eggs in one basket. Communications satellites have become increasingly attractive economic systems, as their ability to provide a greater number of circuits increases. But the networks are of strategic importance. Therefore, despite the great improvement in reliability of satel-

lites, there are powerful political arguments for maintaining alternative systems.

Equally important, the techniques for constructing submarine cables have progressed in parallel with the development of spacecraft. Although the underwater links do not offer the same capacity as the satellite, the cable can be repaired and it is as cheap to use.

The type of traffic which fills the airwaves and cables today is not quite the mixture that was forecast by the specialists in the early 1960s. Those analysts predicted that computer data would have outstripped the telephone and broadcast channels by now. True, the computer-type messages have met the expectations, but other types of communication have also developed at an enormous pace.

Satellites with the capacity to handle 12,000 two-way telephone circuits have been built for Intelsat V, the fifth generation of relay stations being launched for the International Satellite Organization.

Many improvements have been made in building more compact, reliable and high capacity transmitters for putting into the space station. Novel ideas have been exploited for switching the radio beams between ground stations. But the success of a communications satellite turns on reliable rocket launchers. Hitherto only expendable-type launchers have been in use. The Thor-Delta and Atlas-Centaur vehicles are key factors in cutting communications satellite costs.

The expendable vehicles have been able to put 1lb of

payload into orbit for about \$1,000. Thus, though an Atlas-Centaur is a bigger and more expensive rocket than its predecessor, the larger satellite carried into space provides a higher proportion of communications circuits for the price.

The next target is to cut the payload costs to about \$100 a lb, and that is the aim of the Shuttle space transportation system.

The impact of the Shuttle is difficult to assess. This type of vehicle calls for a design of satellite that can be placed into space by astronauts working in earth orbit. It will be possible to retrieve and repair satellites. Thus the whole concept of satellite technology, of which communications stations form only a part, is undergoing a transformation to exploit this advantage.

In the same way as sub-

marine cables and radio links provide a complement to satellites, so it will be expedient to retain expendable launch vehicles. That need has given the European Space Agency, an opportunity to develop a vehicle, Ariane, to fill the role of an alternative launcher.

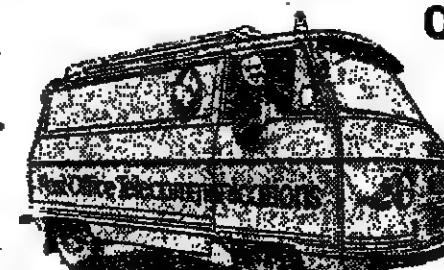
The third component in space communications, after the launch vehicles and satellite, is the earth station. Although this item may not have the same glamour as the other two, the earth station has been the subject of immense technical innovation. It also forms a large commercial market. The number of earth stations for commercial communications work is expected to multiply rapidly.

Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Not just System X—here are more engineering achievements of Post Office Telecommunications.

- * **Subscriber Trunk Dialling** for everyone in the UK.
- * **International Direct Dialling** leads the world in giving 96% of customers access to as many as 400,000,000 phones in 91 countries.
- * **Prestel**, the world's first public viewdata service, already sold to West Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland and Hong Kong.
- * **Optical Fibre Transmission**, a method of sending calls using pulses of light.
- * **Confravision**, a unique TV link between major British cities that saves businessmen unnecessary travel.
- * **International Packet Switching Service**, the first commercial intercontinental packet-switched data service to the USA.
- * **Radiopaging**, the world's largest integrated network now being installed.
- * **Telconsult**, a service which helps other countries set up sophisticated telecommunications systems of their own.
- * **Orator**, a new audio conference facility.

See us on stand 2D30 at Communications '80.



We're here to help you.

AXE: the best digital switching investment for telephone administration

Here are 23 considered opinions.

Argentina

One digital exchange, serving 7000 subscribers, ordered July 1979. Cut-over 1981.

Australia

A system choice for the modernization and extension of the Australian telephone network. Contract awarded September 1977.

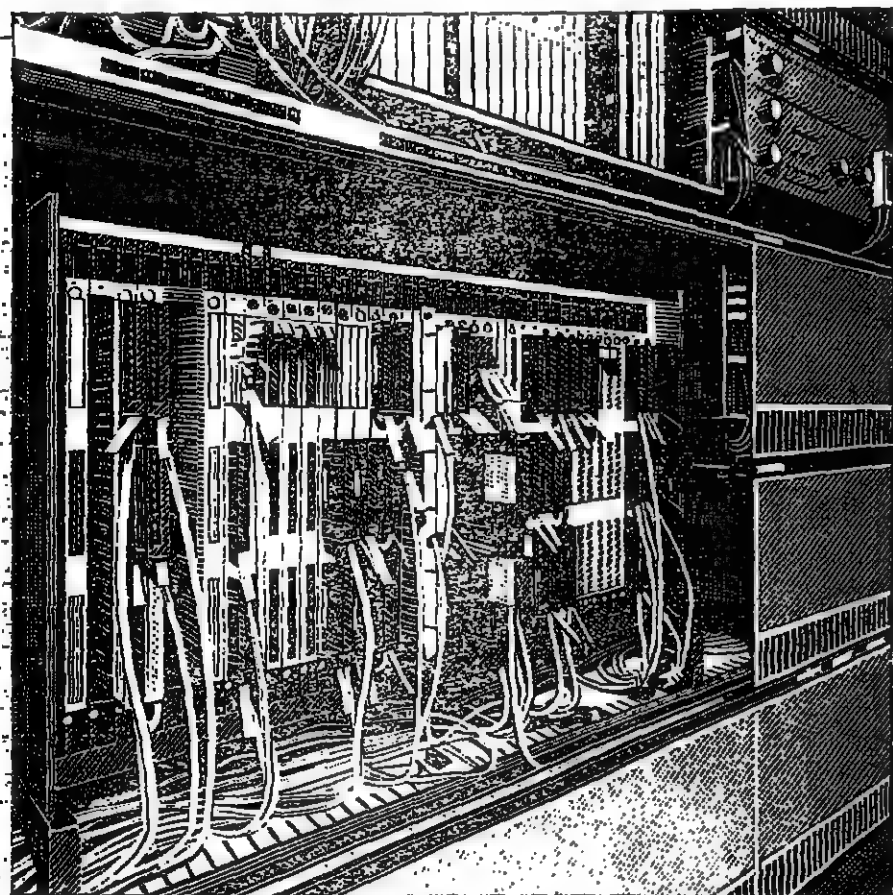
A first analogue exchange with a capacity of 4000 lines is on order. Future deliveries to be produced locally. About 1.5 million lines will be installed during the 80's.

Bahrain

AXE first ordered February 1979. On order: a combined exchange for 10,000 subscribers and 6000 trunks. Cut-over 1981.

Brazil

Tender issued by Telebras, in 1976, for an analogue switching system. AXE was one of three systems chosen for the development of the Brazilian telephone network. Five analogue local exchanges serving 50,800 subscribers are on order. Local production.



A special computer (the APZ 210) and a new high-level programming language were designed to meet the requirements of the AXE software package. As a result of this unorthodox approach, AXE software meets the need of telephone staff, rather than computer specialists.

Colombia

Following keen competition in international tenders, AXE digital exchanges serving 230,000 subscribers and 12,328 trunks have been ordered.

Denmark

First ordered AXE October 1977. Orders to date: three digital transit exchanges for 26,000 trunks; one exchange for 10,000 mobile subscribers; two local exchanges for 6000 subscribers. First exchange cut-over 1980.

Finland

First AXE ordered March 1975. In service: one local analogue exchange for 4000 subscribers (cut over 1977) and one digital transit for 480 trunks (cut over 1978). The following digital exchanges are on order: one exchange for 10,000 mobile subscribers; 19,000 local lines; and 1440 trunks for extensions.

France

In May 1976, after an international tender for analogue exchanges, the French PTT selected AXE as one of two systems. The first exchange, with an initial capacity of 12,900 lines, was handed over in June 1979. Local exchanges for 660,000 subscribers are on order. Local production.

Ireland

The digital AXE system has been chosen by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, for an extensive expansion and modernisation of the telephone network of the Republic of Ireland.

Italy

First AXE, with a capacity of 960 lines, handed over in December 1978. In addition, two transit exchanges with a multiple capacity of 4800 inlets are now in service. On order: a further 7680 trunks - two exchanges with capacity of 6240 trunks and 1440 trunks for extensions.

Kuwait

Three digital exchanges for 30,000 subscribers, ordered in June 1977 after an international tender. Another tender resulted in an order for an additional 40,000 subscribers.

Recently, extensions for 40,000 subscribers have been ordered, bringing the total to 110,000 subscribers.

Madagascar

One local exchange, serving 20,000 subscribers, ordered in 1978.

Malaysia

Three AXE local exchanges, serving 40,000 subscribers, are on order.

Mexico

Contract signed March 1979. On order: digital AXE equipment for 25,000 subscribers. Cut-over 1980.

Netherlands

International tender concerning a system choice. Late 1977 PTT announced their choice of AXE.

To date, orders placed for 16 local exchanges with a capacity of 42,496 subscribers. Original decision for analogue equipment has recently been changed to digital. First exchange will be cut over in 1980. Three districts in the Netherlands - Rotterdam, Breda and Goes - will be served by AXE.



Overall long-term economy was the main objective for the designers of AXE. The language designed by Ericsson for man-machine communication is a good example. It has proved so effective that it is now accepted as an international standard.

Norway

First order September 1978: two digital exchanges for mobile subscribers with a total capacity of 25,000 lines. The Oslo exchange starts operation in 1981, the Bergen exchange in 1982.

Panama

First AXE ordered February 1978. On order: three digital local exchanges with a total capacity of 10,000 lines. First exchange cut-over 1980.

Saudi Arabia

The tender, issued in 1977, was the largest single contract in telecommunications history: an SPC system choice for the extension of the Saudi Arabian network. On the 25th January 1978 a consortium of L M Ericsson, Philips and Bell Canada was awarded the contract.

In addition to up-grading existing Crossbar exchanges, L M Ericsson will deliver 24 AXE digital exchanges for 183,000 subscribers and 66,720 trunks. To date, seven transit exchanges for 42,240 trunks and six local exchanges for 90,000 lines are in service. On order: 93,000 subscriber lines and 24,480 trunks.

Spain

First AXE ordered December 1977. Three digital local exchanges for 30,000 subscribers are on order. First exchange to be handed over in 1980.

Sweden

First exchange cut-over March 1977. On order: digital local exchanges for 242,000 subscribers; digital exchanges for 20,000 mobile subscribers.

United Arab Emirates

Fully-digital AXE exchanges serving over 40,000 subscribers were ordered in January 1980.

Venezuela

One local AXE exchange serving 5000 subscribers handed over December 1979.

Yugoslavia

First AXE ordered January 1979. On order: two exchanges for 76,000 subscribers and two transit exchanges with a multiple capacity of 5135 inlets production.



AXE was designed from the beginning to be completely modular in hardware and software. This means that functions can be added, deleted or modified with minimum impact on other functions.

Today, the world's telephone administrations are with the need to make a rapid transition from analogue to digital telephony. The key investment decision choice of telephone exchange system, since the exchange, once installed, has an economic life of years. The exchange contains the intelligence of the network, and defines the possibilities for flexible long-term development.

The Ericsson AXE digital switching system is considered exceptional in its ability to provide low term operating costs and outstanding versatility. March 1980, just 37 months after its introduction, it has been chosen by administrations in 23 countries.

Success like this is vital to any digital switching system. It means that AXE will be continuously enriched and developed, making it even more attractive to telephone administrations all over the world.

These facts contribute to making AXE a sound term investment.

The Ericsson Group



Telefonaktiebolaget
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S-126 25 Stockholm,
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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

We'll show you a better way to build warehouses.

ATCOST

£200m turbines contract in South Africa won by GEC

By Edward Townsend

The General Electric Company has won the world's largest single contract for power station turbine generators. The deal, said to be worth considerably more than £200m, is for the supply of six generators to South Africa.

The contract, won despite competition from French and West German manufacturers, gives a significant boost to GEC Turbine Generators, a member of the GEC Power Engineering Group, and lifts its current order book to £850m.

Further work for the generator company was confirmed yesterday when Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, announced that the advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGCR) power stations at Torness in Scotland and Heysham in Lancashire were to go ahead. GEC is to supply the two turbine generators for the Heysham 150m, for the Scottish station.

The South African contract, now at the letter of intent stage, represents a repeat order from the country's electricity supply commission. It is for the supply and construction of six 600MW generators for a new coal-fired power station 150km south-east of Johannesburg. The unit is due to begin operating early in 1985 and the last in 1988.

Finance for the project is being arranged exclusively in the United Kingdom by Hill Samuel, the merchant bankers, and backed by the Export Credit Guarantee Department.

Mr R. J. Davidson, managing director of GEC Turbine

Generators, said yesterday that without the contract—the largest ever placed with GEC—some of the turbine company's 8,500 workers would lose their jobs. Work on the South African generators would employ about 1,000 workers for the next six years at the company's Rugby, Manchester and Stafford factories.

The units supplied to South Africa will be similar to the six already ordered for the country's Duvha power station and to those being provided for Peterhead power station for the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board, the Littlebrook power station for the Central Electricity Generating Board, and the Torness station.

With the new order, GEC will have won 80 per cent of South African contracts for turbine generators since 1975. The company said this was "a considerable achievement when it is recalled that there are 30 world competitors all competing for this business".

Depressed British demand for generators in recent years has forced GEC to look abroad for the bulk of its business. In the last five years it has secured export contracts for 12,000MW worth almost £1,000m, representing 95 per cent of United Kingdom exports of turbine generators.

£100m of the company's current order book is for business in Britain, most of it covering the supply of spares, repairs and rehabilitation work. The last United Kingdom order for power station generators was in 1974, for the oil-fired station at Littlebrook in London.

Grand Metropolitan declares Liggett bid plan

By Peter Wainwright

To the dismay of many City institutions Grand Metropolitan, the £400m conglomerate whose interests include Watney Mann and Truman beers, Express Dairies, Berni Inns and Peter Domic, has now declared that it intends to make an all-out bid for the 90.5 per cent of the stock in Liggett Group Inc that it does not already own.

Grand Metropolitan bought 9.5 per cent of Liggett's common stock through the market between June, 1969, and March, 1972, at a total cost of about £30.5m. The proposed tender offer of 550 cash for every Liggett common share would involve Grand Metro-

politan in an outlay of \$415m or about £191m.

This would make the offer the biggest takeover by Grand Metropolitan since the £400m battle for the Watney brewing combine in 1972.

Last night Mr Stanley Grinstead, managing director and successor-elect to Mr Maxwell Joseph as chairman, said: "Liggett is the United States distributor of our J & B Rare Scotch whisky, the biggest selling Scotch whisky in the United States. We want to protect our distributorship."

"We estimate that even though we will have to borrow money, we will still increase earnings a share at the indicated bid price. The bid will obviously raise borrowings

as a proportion of shareholders' funds to around 50 per cent, but we do not envisage this enduring."

"We will keep an open mind about what interests of Liggett's we keep and what we will eventually sell."

The tender offer will start on April 21 if Grand Metropolitan can surmount various American legal hurdles. Its purchase of Liggett shares was blocked at 9.5 per cent by a court order in North Carolina on the ground that it had not met United States disclosure requirements. However, yesterday it seemed that the way was clear for an offer when disclosure documents were taken to the North Carolina court.

Speculation over Liggett's future started at least a year ago when its tobacco interests were understood to be up for sale. However, the group which also handles the Pepsi Cola franchise has already made it clear that it is strongly opposed to Grand Metropolitan's infiltration.

Last night the company said it had no comment but would say something today.

Grand Metropolitan added that its offer is also conditional on approval by its own shareholders at a meeting to be held soon. This will be a key test of City reaction.

In late dealings Grand Metropolitan's shares fell back from 125p to 124p and dealers were saying that they could fall further today.



Sir Maxwell Joseph, retiring chairman of Grand Metropolitan.

Former cigarette giant pins its hopes on drinks sector

Washington, April 14.—

Grand Metropolitan is chasing an American conglomerate in a state of considerable change. The Liggett group, which has its headquarters in New Jersey, is striving to move rapidly away from its traditional business of cigarettes, as it and others in the same sector have come to realize changes in smoking habits will probably lead to lower demand.

The group achieved sales of more than \$1,000m (£458.7m) last year. However, in spite of

an increase of \$125m to \$1,000m net earnings declined by \$3m to \$53.9m. The company's working capital fell by about \$70m last year to \$277.7m and its long-term debt fell by \$3m to \$171.710m. Its ratio of current assets to current liabilities on December 31 was 3.1 to 1.

The biggest income sector for the group is its wines and spirits division. It has a number of subsidiaries involved in distilling, importing and distribution, with one holding the exclusive United States rights

to J & B Rare America's largest selling Scotch whisky. The operating income of this division has grown by more than \$10m to more than \$39m in the last five years, although the 1979 results were \$4m below the 1978 level.

The area of fastest expansion in its reports is that of several years have jumped sharply although operating income performance has been far less spectacular.

In its efforts to restructure and broaden its product base

the Liggett group has gone through a turbulent time and its reports are full of accounts of purchases and sales of companies.

It failed last year to sell its cigarette operations and in its latest report on March 28, Mr Raymond Mulligan, the company's president, declared that the company would continue its aggressive approach of making additional acquisitions to further diversify its business.

In its pet foods sector, for

example, which includes Alpo, the largest-selling dog food in the United States, sales over the past five years have risen by almost \$30m to \$204m, but operating income has gained just \$1.5m to \$15.6m.

The area of fastest expansion has been that of soft drinks, where the company started from scratch in 1977 and now has important Pepsi Cola bottling franchises in the United States. Sales have grown over the last two years from \$7m to \$133.9

Zone could revitalize part of Manchester

By R. W. Shakespeare

Northern Industrial Correspondent

One of the Government's proposed enterprise zones in the Trafford Park and docks area of Manchester could do wonders to revitalize an area of the city which has been a centre for huge private investment in former times, Mr David Wilson, retiring president of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday.

Mr Wilson, a banker, said that Manchester would have to make its case strongly. In the past the city has been able to make an impact on Whitehall because other parts of the country had put their case forward more effectively.

He gave warning against too much dependence on the Government to produce "quick and immediate remedies to problems" and said: "It is as we have learned a grave mistake to be hooked on the drug of state aid either directly or indirectly."

"The dependency syndrome has been one of the main causes of our ills. The question now is whether a sudden reversal of these policies is best for a proper and orderly return to economic sanity."

Mr Alan Mack, the chamber's director, reporting a membership increase to three thousand during the past year, said trade missions organized by the chamber had brought in millions of pounds worth of business, and its trade inquiries department had handled more than 35,000 enquiries from overseas.

Bowring board approves takeover offer by Marsh & McLennan worth 175p a share



Mr Gil Cooke: four Bowring directors on Marsh board.

By Richard Allen

Insurance Correspondent

Marsh & McLennan of the United States, the world's biggest insurance broker, has agreed to be taken over by the British group, with an improved offer worth around 175p a share.

The cash and share offer, which comes with a current value of 162p for the original bid, has won the full approval of the Bowring board.

This represents a dramatic turnaround in the Bowring camp, which until the weekend had been in a deadlock over the American group's takeover.

Explaining the capitulation last night, Mr Gil Cooke, managing director of Bowring said that the board had felt it necessary to reassess its position after the Office of Fair Trading's decision not to refer the bid to the Monopolies Commission.

"We came to the conclusion that there was some merit in testing the water and asking M & M if they were prepared to increase the offer," he said.

Mr Cooke added that in a series of hurriedly arranged talks in New York and London, the British board had won important assurances on Bowring's future autonomy in the new grouping and on employees' security.

As part of the deal Mr Cooke, Mr Peter Bowring, chairman, and two other Bowring directors are to be taken on the Marsh board. Bowring directors and their families will control around 10 per cent of the equity.

The new bid, which is subject to clearance by the American Securities and Exchange Commission, is three ordinary shares of M & M and 193 cash for every 100 Bowring shares compared with the prior offer of 2.767 Marsh shares and \$190 cash for every 100 Bowring.

This puts a value of £191m

on the ordinary capital of the British group, while Marsh stock offers take the total bid value to £235m. Bowring shareholders will also be entitled to retain a final dividend of 4.53p net.

News of the agreement sent Bowring shares 18p higher at 157p, while Marsh's bid value rose to £235m. Bowring shareholders will also be entitled to retain a final dividend of 4.53p net.

Marsh has already won approval from the committee of Lloyd's for the takeover on the condition that it divests itself of 75 per cent of the direct Lloyd's interests to a third party acceptable to the London market.

However, the Americans are hopeful that Lloyd's rules on foreign ownership may be loosened further in light of the Fisher Committee report due next month.

Financial Editor, page 19

Silver market turmoil leaves no casualties

From Frank Vogl

Washington, April 14

No American dealing company or brokerage house has found itself in financial difficulties as a result of the recent turmoil in the silver market, according to Mr Harold Williams, chairman of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

The statement came at a hearing before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives investigating the recent events, their causes and consequences.

The markets were hurled into chaos in late March when news spread that Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt and Mr William Herbert Hunt were unable to meet \$100m (£43.7m) in silver future margin calls.

For time it looked as if Bache and Company, one of the top five United States brokerage companies, could face acute problems, but today Mr Williams said specifically that Bache, English & Minerals and other firms, appeared to have come through their silver dealings with the Hunt family

"without a continuing threat to their financial viability".

Tomorrow the members of the Commodities Futures Commission will testify before the congressional committee and they will be pressed to explain how the Hunts could have accumulated so much silver that the stability of financial markets could be so tested.

Mr Williams said that the Securities and Exchange Commission knows of no public company in any part of the silver business now in danger as a result of the market chaos. He said that actions taken by the brokerage houses, which included in some instances swift liquidation of parts of the portfolios of the Hunt brothers, have cut sharply the level of exposure of houses now dealing in the silver market.

Mr Williams said for that reason he did not expect that the securities markets would be likely to experience any after-effects from the recent upheaval.

Government wage bill up by 25pc

Continued from page 1

increase with previously announced cash limits, the fact that public sector workers would get such a sharp increase this financial year would have a damaging effect.

One MP pointed out that private employers were facing new demands for higher wages from their workers because of the big pay rises going to the public sector. Other MPs argued this was another example of public sector workers doing much better during a recession than others in the rest of the economy.

Sir Geoffrey stressed that most of the large increases had been made to eliminate distortions caused by previous incomes policies. He said increases in public sector pay ought not to be a precedent for thinking that wage restraint was not essential.

He also tried to show that the private sector was not performing conspicuously better

than the Government during the current pay round.

After being quizzed on civil service pay, Sir Geoffrey attempted to reassure committee members that government plans based on a dramatic improvement in productivity in industry finances were realistic.

He said that of the proposed turnaround over the next four years, 25 per cent would come from raising prices for electricity and gas, 40 per cent would come from cutting out losses in industries such as steel, coal, shipbuilding and the railways, and the remainder would come from miscellaneous improvement.

Sir Geoffrey's projections were met with disbelief by many members of the committee. Mr Edward Heath, the chairman, said it was likely to be further questioning of the Government on its nationalized industry plans.

Scepticism was also expressed by committee members about the Treasury esti-

mates of likely Government revenue from North Sea oil.

Most outside assessments suggest that these are much too low.

Treasury officials seem to concede that their figures may be based on lower estimates of likely future production than those made by most commentators. On this, and on the likely impact of Government plans on the corporate sector, the committee got little new detail either from Treasury officials or from the Chancellor.

Treasury officials had earlier refused to give their own internal forecasts of unemployment, but did concede that the 1.8 million figure, assumed in the recent White Paper on public spending, was probably too low. They also confirmed their earlier estimates that manufacturing output might drop by 41 per cent this year and more than 50 per cent in the years to come.

8 million employees) shows that half the pay deals are for 15 per cent or less with the other half settling at more than 15 per cent. In fact, 30.2 per cent have negotiated pay rises of between 16 per cent and 20 per cent; a further 15 per cent have had pay rises of between 21 per cent and 25 per cent and 1.3 per cent have had increases of over 25 per cent.

Employers frequently complain that the media influences earnings expectations by always highlighting high wage figures. Certainly, the 20 per cent increase awarded to 230,000 workers at the start of the pay round received more publicity than the 51 per cent accepted by employees at one of Talbot's Coventry plants.

That there have been wide variations in settlement levels is borne out by the CBI databank figures for private company and public sector agreements which range from 2 per cent to 32 per cent.

Although no clear average earning figure is emerging yet, employers and politicians alike can take some comfort from the fact that both sets of statistics agree in indicating some slow-down towards the end of the pay round.

The 400-strong council of the CBI is expected to express anxiety when it discusses pay at its monthly meeting tomorrow. Viewed against stagnant production, given if the eventual percentage increase is as low as 15 per cent, it will still be considered too high to be healthy.

Lucas wins US helicopter systems order

By Clifford Webb

Midland's Lucas Aerospace, the American gas turbine manufacturer, has turned to British technology to provide an advanced electronic fuel control system for a new family of helicopter engines.

Lucas Aerospace, Europe's largest aircraft component company, has been awarded a development contract which calls for the delivery of production prototype fuel controls by the end of the year.

Last night a Lucas spokesman said: "This could lead to significant manufacturing orders running into the 1990s

for tomorrow's generation of small and medium sized helicopters."

Lucas digital fuel control is the result of seven years' development. It is claimed to give quicker and more efficient engine response to the pilot's instructions making aircraft simpler and safer to fly.

Oil ban on Israeli supporters unlikely

Tripoli, April 14.—

Libya and Algeria have agreed to put into effect a threatened ban on oil and gas sales to countries actively supporting Israel, according to sources at a summit of five Arab states opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, Libya's leader, and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria have agreed the ban in principle, but are still working out exact details, a Libyan spokesman said.

Libya produces 1.750 million barrels of oil a day, of which roughly one-third is sold to the United States. Western diplomats are sceptical on oil embargo would actually be put into effect even if agreed in detail.

"Colonel Gaddafi is always threatening this sort of thing," said one, who added that Libya relied on Western companies for two-thirds of its oil production.

Conference sources said the five Arab states — Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Palestinian Liberation Organization — were also drawing up ways of strengthening the Arab economic boycott of Egypt.

The boycott was imposed by the 21-member Arab League in the wake of the United States-sponsored Camp David peace accord.

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PRICE CHANGES

15p to 157p

15p to 695p

15p to 665p

15p to 481p

4p to 62p

6p to 50p

10p to 14p

16p to 26p

40p to 863p

10p to 323p

THE POUND

Bank buys

Bank sells



No sign of W. German recession

There is no concrete evidence that the West German economy will slide into recession this year despite rising oil prices and world political problems, according to Herr Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Industry and Trade.

Opec meeting delayed

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has delayed its extraordinary meeting to be held in Saudi Arabia by two days until May 7.

Arab capital increased

The Arab Monetary Fund is to increase its authorized capital by \$50m (£33m) to \$1,100m. The increase is being provided by Iraq.

Korean deficit grows

South Korea's current account deficit widened to \$1,478m (£975m) in the first quarter of this year compared with \$959m a year ago.

Australian surplus

Australia's trade surplus rose to A\$278m (£139m) in March from A\$32m a year earlier.

Italian trade balance

Italy's foreign trade deficit was 1,256,000m lire (£572m) in February, the fourth successive month in which it exceeded 1,000,000m lire.

Japan oil purchases

Japanese oil companies and trading houses obtained 8.68 million barrels of spot crude oil in February, equal to 40 per cent of the world spot market.

Latin American loans

The Inter American Development Bank has approved a record \$2,050m (£940m) in loans for economic development projects in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Chinese talks

Mr Robert McNamara, the World Bank president, held talks in Peking with Mr Gu Mu, the Chinese Vice-Premier and one of the nation's leading experts on financial matters.

Iran oil output falls

Iran's oil output will be nearly 300,000 barrels a day lower in the coming year according to figures quoted by Mr Ali Akbar Moftak, the oil minister.

Renault truck project

The truck division of Renault has formed a subsidiary with two Portuguese companies to build an assembly and distribution plant in Portugal. It should produce 1,000 trucks a year by about 1985.

EEC steel case

The EEC has a strong case to contest US steel's anti-dumping complaint, Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC industry commissioner said.

Frankfurt bank

Berliner Handels und Frankfurter Bank expects 1980 to be more difficult than 1979. Write-downs in 1980 could equal or exceed those of last year, and in the first quarter of this year BHF Bank's interest margins, have been further squeezed, a spokesman said.

While Rome crumbles Italians salvage Egyptian temples on the Nile Latin engineers build a name for themselves

Rome is crumbling, Venice is sinking and the tower of Pisa is leaning more precariously each year so it is ironic that the most remarkable of all archaeological salvage tasks in Egypt should have been completed by Italy's leading civil engineering company.

Condottie Mazzi Estero is now negotiating the final payment for its removal of the ancient Egyptian temples from the submerged island of Philae in between the old and new Aswan dams and their reconstruction 600 yards away on a newly levelled island on the Nile.

The contract, worth about £4m at today's prices, has only been marginally profitable for Condottie, but in job satisfaction for its engineers and in international prestige the company says that its value has been immeasurable.

This success is causing certain voluble sectors of the Italian community to ask: "If Condottie can save these ancient Egyptian temples why can't it do something about Italy's own historic remains?"

Condottie agrees that the Philae contract has added archaeological skills to its existing technical expertise which would enable it to carry out such work in Italy, but it is anxious to avoid becoming involved in a political argument about Italian government and local authority attitudes towards the restoration of historical sites.

Signor Maurizio Foschi, Condottie's technical director of overseas operations, said: "It is not for us as a company to come

forward with proposals. We could certainly carry out the work, but it is for the government, state and local, to decide what is to be done."

Condottie, which normally builds dams, railways, docks and harbours, power stations and office and housing complexes, won the contract for the rebuilding of the Philae temples from Unesco and the Egyptian Government in the face of international competition.

Signor Foschi said: "Despite the uniqueness of the contract we experienced no major problems. There were no accidents on the site and the careful way the Egyptian labourers work meant that only two out of 40,000 blocks of stone that had to be removed, stored and then rebuilt in the original sequence were slightly damaged."

After the original island of Philae had been surrounded by a coffer-dam and pumped dry the Italian company first had to discover the techniques used by the Egyptians when the temples were first built by Pharaoh Nectanebo I in 380 BC.

Professor Giovanni Toppo from the National School of Archaeology in Rome joined Condottie. He devised a method of joining the blocks of stone that could easily be understood by the Nubian workmen as well as Condottie's engineers.

During the dismantling and storing of the blocks the new site on the island of Agilkia was prepared by blasting away thousands of tons of granite.

Fluctuation of the water level caused by the building of the new Aswan dam in the

1960s threatened Philae with erosion; it was a Russian-built plant left over from the construction that enabled the work to be done with less effort, if not less care, than when the huge blocks of granite were originally carved.

As the final granite block was lowered into place on top of one of the four imposing pylons towers in the Temple of Isis the final margin of error was found to be less than one millimetre. The temples have added to their remarkable history by becoming a monument to the skills of the civil engineer.

But Condottie, now in its centenary year and operating under the Italian state holding company umbrella, finds it has a far more lucrative contract under threat in Iran.

A £50m contract for a new port complex at Bandar Abbas has suffered interruptions and delays which threaten profitability. Work has resumed, but if lobbying the Italian Government not to join the United States in economic sanctions against Iran fail, Condottie could eventually face a huge loss on the contract.

Signor Foschi and his colleagues at Condottie admit that the Philae contract and the Bandar Abbas project have nothing in common in engineering or financial complexity. They also admit that the "Philae effect" being talked about in Italy (a reference to the prestige element of the Egyptian contract) will be of little benefit in Iran.

David Young

Flag of convenience likely to remain

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

The coup in Liberia is being watched closely by the world shipping community, which has turned this small West African state with virtually no shipping of its own into the world's largest merchant marine since the war.

A decision by the new regime to close its open registry or flag of convenience facilities would cause a major upheaval as shipping lines of all nationalities—particularly American—scrambled to put their vessels under some other tax-free flag. There were no immediate signs of this happening yesterday.

According to Liberia's New York office, it was business as usual in Monrovia following an interview by Mr Gerald Cooper, the United States Commissioner for Maritime Affairs, with the finance minister of the new government.

In London, out of which many Liberian-registered ships operate, precipitate action by the new regime was regarded as unlikely. Since 1948 the Liberian fleet has grown from two ships of 800 tons to 2,470 ships totalling 82 million tons, representing a fifth of the world fleet of 413 million tons gross.

Revenue from this activity amounts to about \$12m a year

or 14 per cent of Liberia's gnp. The question is whether the new regime will be prepared to sacrifice this benefit for the sake of keeping in with African neighbours, which are opposed to flags of convenience. But a move by Unctad (United Nations Committee on Trade and Development) to have these flags banned was postponed earlier this year without reaching a conclusion.

If Liberia was to shut down on maritime activities there would be no question of confiscation, because shipowners flying the Liberian flag do not have any assets there. The registration process normally takes place in New York.

Liberia is not only the largest but the most advanced of the flags of convenience, with five regional offices (New York, London, Rotterdam, Piraeus and Hongkong) and 180 part-time inspectors in ports around the world. Panama would be the next choice of many owners if Liberia closed down, with Bermuda, Hongkong and many other tax havens from which to choose.

Liberia's biggest individual owner is Sir Y. K. Pao's World-wide Shipping Group, with over 15 million deadweight tons registered in Monrovia. Today it is not an issue, a London spokesman said. "If the need arose, we would study the various possible alternatives."

Ex-chairman unable to pay £1.7m debt

Mr Derek Barnes, former chairman and principal shareholder of Northern Development (Holdings), the house-building group now in the hands of a receiver, may face bankruptcy proceedings because he cannot pay a £1,700,000 judgment debt. The High Court was told yesterday.

The judgment was obtained in the High Court last month by Williams & Glyn's Bank, which claimed repayment of personal loans made to Mr Barnes in 1972 and 1974.

Mr Barnes, 43, of Read, near Burnley, Lancashire, was yesterday granted an extension until June 1 to lodge an appeal that Mr Barnes could not afford to pay the debt. But if his appeal succeeded he would have sufficient assets to make an arrangement with his creditors.

Mr Michael Crystal, for Williams & Glyn's, said the bank was anxious to preserve its rights under the Bankruptcy Act. Subject to this, if Mr Barnes lodged a notice of appeal by June 1, it would not resist an application by him to adjourn any pending bankruptcy proceedings until after the appeal had been heard.

Mr Barnes continued an undertaking not to dispose of personal assets and the bank agreed not to execute judgment against those.

CBI team to investigate rate burden

By Clifford Webb
Midland Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry has set up a "task force" of financial experts from big companies to investigate the budget of the West Midlands County Council after increasing criticism of the authority's spending.

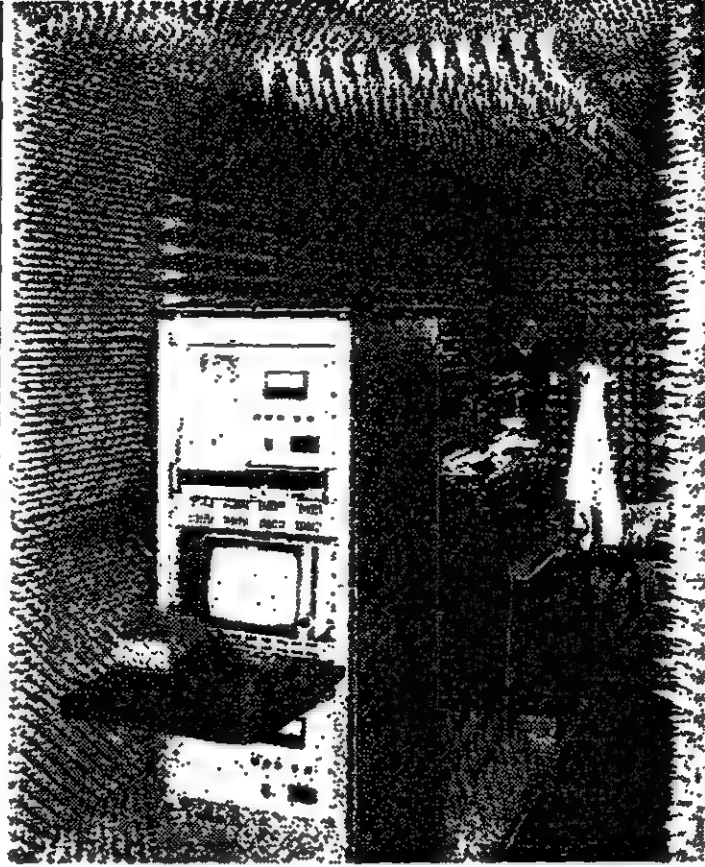
Mr Stephen Rankin, the CBI's West Midlands regional director, said yesterday: "Councils have to realize that industry nationally pays £4,000m in rates and it runs into hundreds of millions in the West Midlands county."

"Recent giant steps in rates have made life even more difficult for already hard-pressed companies and it is time to get to grips with each other's problems."

He said that the team led by Mr David Richards, finance director of Delta Rod, wanted to be constructive in its approach, so it was also offering to put its expertise at the disposal of the county council.

"We are hoping that both industry and the ratepayer will get something out of this."

Local authorities had to understand that industry's rate fund was not a bottomless pit. Last night a CBI spokesman said: "We understand that the county council will be making facilities available to us to inspect the appropriate figures."



Reminiscent of an Iron Maiden torture chamber, the spikes in this chamber at the National Physical Laboratory are intended to deaden unwanted echoes from microwave radiation. The anechoic chamber, for calibrating microwave radiation monitors, is among new facilities to be opened officially tomorrow.

Integrated System X promises a smoother telephone future

Two of the new facilities which the Post Office's forthcoming System X digital telephone network will provide were demonstrated in London yesterday—abbreviated dialling and diversion of calls from one number to another. But the main significance of the new system, Post Office executives indicated, lay in its integrated nature.

Responding to the way in which the communications needs of society are changing, the new network of the 1980s and 1990s will be a single system able to carry voice or data or facsimile, as required.

System X refers to the family of computer-controlled telephone exchanges, ranging in size from the very small to the very large; the overall network is now called the integrated services digital network (ISDN).

Mr John Martin, director of System X development at the Post Office, said that the system offered three main benefits.

First, the digital System X exchanges, when coupled with digital transmission, would give better-quality speech reproduction and a "more noise-free" connection. Secondly, with no moving parts in the switch, there would be greater reliability.

Thirdly, since the system used stored programme control (computer control), more "intelligence" was available which again could be used to improve reliability.

The extra facilities for the user are the type of service that has begun to become familiar to business users of the new digital private automatic branch exchanges (PABXs). Abbreviated dialling enables a subscriber to call certain numbers by simply dialling one or two digits. Repeated calling of a number which might be engaged at the first attempt can also be done automatically by a short code.

Numbers can be stored for later use. Pre-arranged reminder calls can be handled automatically. Call barring enables certain categories of calls to be unable to be dialled (exceptions could be local calls and 999 calls for example).

Call diversion enables a subscriber to be "followed" telephonically to another number, after details have been keyed in by the subscriber concerned. Call waiting enables a subscriber to be offered a second call while already engaged on an earlier call. Three-party services enable three-way conversations to be held.

The Post Office recognizes that some of these techniques will be strange to users accustomed to the fairly basic service which has been offered so far. Thus guidance through the new techniques is provided—and this guidance will be pro-

vided, step-by-step as the call-making progresses, by recorded voice instructions.

Cure for drill vibrations

Recent investigations by the British Hydromechanics Research Association (BHRA), at Cranfield, into the cause of drill-pipe vibrations on the British Gas drilling rig offshore Mercury have led to the adoption of helical strakes to eliminate vortex shedding as one element of the overall solution.

The vibrations were experienced last year when the rig was operating 21 miles off the south coast of England in 61 metres of water. In tidal currents running at about three knots, the whole drilling mechanism was vibrating in synchronization with the drill-pipe oscillation.

British Gas is the only contractor to drill in the English Channel for hydrocarbons.

Low-frequency vibrations occur in deeper water of 1,000 ft and can have the same effect as higher-frequency generated vibrations on shorter drilling below 150 m.

British Gas, together with researches from other organizations such as Glasgow University and BHRA, produced the eventual solution (including a change in geometry of the 30-inch diameter drill) which was successfully tested on the drilling rig Dyrbita.

Checking microwave monitors

The National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, Middlesex, is extending its industrial services to include the calibration and testing of microwave power meters. This will enable manufacturers and users of microwave equipment to have their exposure monitors checked against reliable and international standards. A facility which has not previously been available in the United Kingdom.

The new microwave laboratory at NPL is to be used officially tomorrow during a demonstration for users and makers of microwave equipment. It has two anechoic chambers, one of which is fully screened inside which the instruments to be checked are subjected to precisely known microwave fields.

By checking the accuracy of the commercially available monitors, it will be possible to ensure that any leakage and stray fields from microwave ovens and other equipment lie within the various national and international health and safety limits.

Kenneth Owen and
Bill Johnstone

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EEC contributions and French opinion

From Mrs E. J. Forbes
Reverend

Sir, While I seldom agree with political pronouncements emanating from France, I do have a growing agreement with President Giscard d'Estaing's opinion of Britain's contribution over EEC budget contributions.

When Royal Assent was given to the European Communities Bill on October 17, 1972, the United Kingdom joined an economic and customs federation which, after transitional stages, is funded by a contribution of 1 per cent of the total VAT collection by member countries; and by the collection of excise duties on agricultural products, which form part of CAP regimes, imported from third countries (ie, non EEC member countries). It is this latter contribution which has raised so much political

stream in Britain over the past three years. Therefore it is worth considering what the United Kingdom can do about the situation without changing any of the EEC rules.

Firstly, the United Kingdom could reverse its policy on indirect taxation and reduce the VAT rate and hence its contribution to the EEC (a policy that I would not favour).

Secondly, the United Kingdom could import more of its needs for agricultural products from the EEC, thus reducing the amount of excise duty payable to the EEC, which would also have the effect of reducing the cost of support of some commodities that are in structural surplus in the EEC. The main reasons for not so doing are historic trade links with Commonwealth countries (import of butter from New Zealand and cane sugar from the West Indies) and a British propensity for bread made with a high proportion of North American hard wheat. Thus a large proportion of British excise duty contributions to the EEC can be regarded either as a direct subsidy to Common-

wealth countries or as a payment to keep similar EEC produced commodities off the European market.

Lastly, let us review how government expenditure in support of British agriculture has been affected by EEC policies since 1974. The following table has been extracted from the March 27, 1980, issue of the *Financial Times* (figures quoted are at 1973 survey prices):

Government Expenditure	1974/75 (£m)	1979/80 (£m)
Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry	2,484	944
EEC contributions	13	919

This shows that government spending on British agriculture has decreased by £1,540m, and that (since the end of the transitional steps of United Kingdom budget contributions) the United Kingdom has moved from a net recipient of EEC funds to being a net contributor of £919m per year. However, government expenditure on these two items is not £620m less than in 1974/75, although it must be conceded that the contribution of £919m is a foreign exchange loss.

It should also be noted that a study conducted by the last government showed that if Britain were to return to its traditional deficiency payment scheme of support of British agriculture, this would involve an extra government expenditure of about £1,000m at 1978 survey prices (say, £1,250m at 1979 prices).

I have yet to hear these facts expressed by any British politician and wonder whether the contention over British EEC contributions are being fairly represented.

Yours faithfully,
ELSPETH FORBES-ROBERTSON,
West Barn, Somerset, Hampshire SO3 1P.
April 6.

Lavish annual reports

From Mr A. F. Blair

Sir, I have lately received from one of the big five banks the copy of their annual report. Each contains 48 pages and includes 14 coloured photographs of senior officials and of various sponsored activities unrelated to the bank's business. One copy weighs five ounces and with rather more than 100,000 individual shareholders, this represents a consumption of some 15 tons of paper.

In the same week the report of one of our largest industrial groups also arrived. It weighed only three ounces and contained only 36 pages and nine coloured photographs; but it has 500,000 shareholders—a consumption therefore of some 45 tons of paper.

Such "prestige" presentation of the annual report is of fairly recent growth but has

now spread to almost every public company of any size. Apart from the cost of production, the overall consumption of paper, largely imported, cannot be insignificant.

Are such lavish productions desirable, or indeed desired by shareholders large and small? Or are they just a waste of shareholders' money and of natural resources?

If companies feel that they must continue to make such glossy self-advertisement available, could they not send out to shareholders—with the obligatory notice of their annual general meeting—a slip to be returned by those who did desire a copy—and limit their print-order to the demand so revealed?

Yours faithfully,
A. F. BLAIR,
40 Barrow Road, Cambridge.

Women and management

From Mr John P. J. Kenney

Sir, Mr Wood's experience (April 8) that industry gives little support to women on management development courses is at variance with my own.

Notwithstanding the economic difficulties of the last decade, major United Kingdom companies have increased their investment in the development of women managers via Ealing College of Higher Education Business Studies (Sandwich) course. In 1969, 7 per cent of the students were women and 93 per cent men, but by 1979 the ratio had changed to 31 per cent women and 69 per cent men.

All of the 200 undergraduates on the course are sponsored by a company for the full four years of the programme and, on graduating, they are invariably appointed to executive positions in their sponsoring companies.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN KENNEY,
Head, School of Business and Management,
Ealing College of Higher Education,
Woodlands Avenue,
Acton, London W3 9DN.
April 10.

AMERICAN TRUS COMPANY LIMITED

Summary of the report for the year ended 31 January 1980.

- Net asset value per equity share at 31 January 1980 was 65.3p compared with 60.6p last year.
- The directors recommend total dividends per equity share of 1.85p compared with 1.55p last year.
- The North American emphasis of the portfolio, which had become a percentage of the following the dismantling of exchange controls, was restored by a shift of approximately £4 million from sterling to dollar investments.
- The company's commitment to the oil and oil service sectors was substantially during the year, partly due to the appreciation in market value of the investment in The Edinburgh Securities Company Limited, which has interests in small oil exploration and production companies as well as participations in oil and gas exploration.
- The principal policy objectives of the company are:
 - (i) Emphasis on investment in North America.
 - (ii) The provision to shareholders of long-term growth of income.
 - (iii) Readiness to have sizeable commitments in small or unquoted companies where there are grounds for confidence in long-term prospects.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from the manager secretaries, Edinburgh Fund Managers Ltd., at 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 7JB, where the annual general meeting will be held on Tuesday, 6 April 1980, at 12.15 p.m.

Broadstone Investment Trust Limited

Managed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

The Annual General Meeting was held at 120 Cheapside, London EC2 on Monday, 14 April, 1980 at 2.30 p.m.

The following is a summary of the Report by the Directors for the year ended 31 December, 1979.

	1979	1978	% Change
Total Revenue	£1,875,285	£1,586,280	+18.2%
*Revenue after taxation and expenses	£1,089,445	£824,677	+32.1%
Earnings per Ordinary Share (see below)	768p	588p	+30.6%
Ordinary dividends for the year net per share	735p	570p	+28.9%
Net asset value per 20p Ordinary Share	194.0p	201.4p	-3.7%

The earnings per ordinary share reflect non-recurring income from the Company's holdings in Shell Transport & Trading Limited and Unilever Limited as a result of the removal of dividend restraint, amounting to £148,817 net. As the Directors considered that the benefit of this income should be passed on directly to the shareholders at the earliest opportunity, a special dividend of 1.00p per share has been declared on the Ordinary Capital, absorbing £138,555, and is included in the dividends per share above.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretaries,
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, 48 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4EL.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Glaxo's bitter medicine

It promising jam tomorrow: but it are being asked to swallow bitter pills today. As against other companies ranging upwards of £35m, Glaxo's profits in fact amounted to a mere £10m down on the corresponding period last year, the 40 per cent increase in the dividend nor the promise of better in the second half could save it from falling 16p to 226p.

It is that the group's drug sales are out of phase. There is no threat to come from the existing market, in the case of the cephalosporins, which are in competition. But the new still absorbing money, rather than either turnover or profits, increase of only 6 per cent to £10m sales (excluding the division, and another decline which has been dropped by a third five years.

Another year of reduced profits the promise of jam tomorrow goes sour. Glaxo directors expect to revert to its normal trading year, and make more in the but failing a major break the new drugs in the United Kingdom likely to mean more than overall, as against £72.27m in final payment would leave the shares short of 6 per cent; it is likely to be exiguous; and most certainly have further to

national investors are reported flush with cash at the moment as to be enough domestic and around to chase the gilt market. The Government Broker had called the remainder of the the trading started yesterday

reckoned there was £100m stock remaining and buyers own to about 30 per cent of the. The scene looks set now the new long stock on Thursday problem facing the authorities may well be that of the market's enthusiasm when they will want to limit the to the continuing tight-banking system and money

low signs of over enthusiasm weeks, it will be on their own over extended market is the authorities will want to have they move towards the final king "corset".

opolitan

United States courts in its the stake in the Liggett own pace by steady share market. Grand Metropolitan to go the whole hog by sale cash tender offer for the cigarette and drinks concern shareholders accept would cost £415m (£192m).

as been casting around for an acquisition for some time dependence on the United States, where some 90 per cent of its sales are made, has been pushed into a corner attitude of Liggett to the United Kingdom group was rest in it. The original aim much more limited since only interested in the Austin subsidiary with whom it had

ad links. that Grand Met would sell non-drinks interests have States management into a age by its rearguard action by that the United Kingdom up a 91 per cent interest and Met has got a fight on

s in the United States, par-involving foreigners, are icult to win. And Grand have trouble convincing its far the deal is in its best Liggett is hardly the sort of even Imperial could claim was, with the bid having a that offensive flavour, is steadily withdrawing from sales, using the proceeds to drinks, and there must be

those hobbies squash, weed about Norway there tobacco aimed. f the smoker nospere must to the rights breathe fresh

some concern at Grand Met that the trading links with Liggett, which handles its important J & B whisky in the United States, could be severed.

Meanwhile, last year's £78m rights issue, which cut group gearing by a third to 42 per cent and which is still largely unused provided Grand Met with the balance sheet muscle to countenance a bid of this size, and despite the high cost of borrowing at the moment Grand Met maintains that there will be no earnings dilution either.

Bowing/M & M All friends

now

It is not surprising perhaps that Marsh & McLennan has not had to raise its sights by much to turn the open hostility of the Bowring board into positively beaming acceptance. After all Bowring's hopes of fending off the bid were all but dashed when the OFT decided against a Monopolies Commission reference.

The new offer is only 5p or 6p above the value of the original offer before dollar weakness and Wall Street performance began to erode the sterling equivalent, although Bowring shareholders will also be entitled to the final dividend of 61p gross.

Even so the 175p value of the offer, more than 12 times last year's earnings, looks a good price to accept at a time when the outlook for insurance brokers is far from bright. The cash element this time is nominated in sterling and so not exposed to the vagaries of exchange movements. But the M&M share price has been jumping all over the place in recent weeks and the market is probably not being over-cautious in marking Bowring 18p below the current value at 157p.

On a wider view Marsh's success will have dramatic repercussions on the London insurance market if not the banking scene, given that Marsh is likely to be forced by the Accepting Houses Committee to divest itself of Singer & Friedlander.

Marsh/Bowring will cut such a massive swathe in world markets that defensive transatlantic alliances involving other groups are certain to follow although few other American groups have the financial muscle to copy M&M's takeover style.

Meanwhile, with this bid the Americans have a foot firmly in the door at Lloyd's, which in current world insurance conditions can seemingly do little to halt United States ascendancy.

Pierce domestic competition is already causing the flow of United States premiums into London to splutter and Lloyd's traditionally taking half its business from America is not in a good position to upset leading purveyors like M&M.

American domination of Lloyd's is no longer just a long-term threat.

STC Up to expectations

Standard Telephones and Cables has proved a fine investment for those who obtained a slice of the action last June, when the group came to the market through the heavily oversubscribed offer for sale at 160p.

Yesterday's results showing a 24 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £33.4m were broadly in line with expectations and the shares closed 7p higher at 271p. But yielding 4.2 per cent and selling on a fully-taxed multiple of almost 17, they look rather expensive on fundamental grounds.

STC beat its inevitably conservative forecast of £32m pre-tax by a comfortable margin, though with the help of a rather unexpected £1.7m credit relating to the upward revision of prices on past contracts, although the engineering dispute, which cut £4m off profits, was probably more than it had bargained for.

Most of the increase over 1978 profits came from the component manufacturing and distribution division, which has benefited from rationalization, and which chipped in a further £4.2m at £9.4m before tax. The telecommunications and electronics division made only £2.3m more but the group is now busier in submarine cables.

With Post Office orders for the TXE4 telephone exchange, where STC has about two-fifths market share, building-up to a peak, and with the components side continuing to go well, the group should manage to compound profits growth averaging 20 per cent over the next few years.

But the premium share rating is in part at least due to the tight market with much of the 15 per cent minority firmly held. So in a one-year view the shares may do no better than run with the market.

A deceptively dangerous model for public sector disputes

Returning to active service after a period away, the main question mark over the medium term seems to concern the Government's attitude towards pay. For the moment at least, last month's Budget has settled the outlines of fiscal and monetary policy. If the traditional pattern is anything to go by, this aspect of policy will not need looking at again until July or perhaps the autumn.

Meanwhile, those of any sort of nervous disposition will be forgiven for their continuing anxiety on the industrial front. It affects both the public and the private sector. It is in the public sector that the greatest difficulties seem to lie in producing a stable pay policy.

The notion that employers should only agree to settle for sums that their organizations/companies can afford is beautifully illustrated by the move to remove government from a whole scene where government has in the past been conspicuously unsuccessful. But the fact is that for the majority of public sector employers, with call upon government taxing, rating and borrowing powers, this is a concept with little practical relevance around the collective bargaining table.

In practice there is a going rate in any one round of public sector wage claims. This winter that going rate has been about the 20 per cent plus mark, instead of the 10 per cent plus range of last winter. This is despite the fact that the real rate of growth of the economy in the last half-year has been slower than in the same period last year. What is more, the Government has shown a marked reluctance to encourage public sector employers to take the sort of ultra-tough line that would fit their generally declared principles in these matters.

Indeed, the only nationalized industry which tried to get away with the proposition that it had no "new money" to put on the table because it was broke—namely the British Steel Corporation—was laughed out of court by the public, the unions and the Government together.

The disastrous tone for this last round of highly inflationary public sector wage settlements was set when the Prime Minister felt constrained to hail a 20 per cent plus settlement for the coal miners (admittedly in rejection of a strike call to get three times as much as a victory for moderation and common sense). The continuing assaults on the idea that a regime of free collective bargaining is producing

possible results have continued to flow from the Clegg commission on pay comparability and from the Whitehall pay research unit.

Indeed with these researched pay findings one is reminded of nothing more than the obvious statistical nonsense that every diplomat and every foreign travelling business man seems to require a cost of living allowance in order to maintain his or her standard of living, no matter what country he or she starts from.

A government which really meant what it said about moving human resources from the unproductive public sector to the wealth creating sectors of the economy ought to have been prepared to question seriously the whole basis on which these things are done.

So long as the public sector continues to get pay settlements that run ahead of the national average the relative price of public sector spending will continue to surprise those who prepare public spending White Papers. And the politicians concerned will continue to be confronted with the choice of allowing spending totals to rise or cutting the volume of the services provided.

To an equal extent, the way in which some sections of the Government are deriving satisfaction from the outcome

of the steel strike appears distinctly premature. The view is being expressed that it was, perhaps, an expensive but a necessary lesson in all concerned that the Government intends to stick by its policy of non-intervention in these issues.

But the steel strike would be a deceptively dangerous model for any of the public sector disputes with which the Government might be faced over the next year. It was led without great competence by Mr Bill Sims of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in an industry where there is a world glut of the basic product. At the same time the union had no effective plans for preventing the effective deployment of massive pre-strike stocks, or of substantial imports while the strike was in progress.

Even as the Government from the Prime Minister downwards went through agonies and would have intervened, if they could have thought of a more effective way of doing so. It is unlikely that in any future public sector strike the battling would be on such an easy winner.

As a wise Frenchman once wrote, it is necessary to want the consequences of what one wants. It is by no means certain that the Government has yet thought through this aspect of its policy.

Is the Government blundering around in the dark?

an absolutely essential part of the process by which it achieves its intended effect. It was indeed predictable from the outset of the Government's term that there would be a sharp rise in interest rates as soon as the money supply target came into conflict with the inflation-driven demand for money; and the extreme reluctance and apparent surprise with which ministers undertook the operation suggests that they do not clearly realize the nature of their own policies.

So far, then, the policy involves reducing the level of demand (compared with what it would have been), mainly through higher interest rates. The next step is from reducing demand to reducing inflation.

This step may seem simple enough to anyone who has absorbed the idea that prices are set by a balance between supply and demand.

In fact, in a modern industrial society it is not that simple. Most prices are not set by a simple process of interaction of supply and demand in a market (though some are). They are set as an "administrative" act by the manufacturers and distributors, on the basis mainly of their own expectations of production.

To get these prices down (or rather, to check their rate of rise), you have to get costs down: it is not enough to get demand down. The immediate effect of reducing demand in most sectors is not to reduce prices but to reduce output, that is, to cause stagnation and add to unemployment.

We are thus brought to consider wages and salaries and the role they play in the movement of costs. The essential step that must be taken if the Government's policy is to work is that the increase in wages and salaries must be brought down compared with what they would otherwise have been. If this happens it will come from the discouraging effect of unemployment and trade recession on

employers and workers engaged in wage bargaining nationally and locally.

Since the level of unemployment, which we have had in the past few years, is plainly not enough to bring about a marked deceleration of wage increases, we must infer that more unemployment is required to make the necessary impact in the labour market.

So, just as a rise in interest rates is inherent in Government policy, so is a rise—a substantial rise—in unemployment. Without such a rise, there is no reason to think that the labour market will generate substantially lower increases in wages and salaries than we have had in this winter's wage-round. Without such a reduction there is no reason to expect any large fall in the rate of inflation, even if the Government is successful in bringing about a lower level of demand.

To summarize, then, the

Does this mean that the policy should be given up entirely? If so, will we be left without any defences against accelerating inflation? My belief certainly is that the policy needs to be drastically changed, and I am certain that it will be.

I believe that the fixed target for the growth of the money supply should be given up, as too the fixed target for the public sector borrowing requirement. These are simply unsuitable entities to be fixed quantitatively in advance as central and unalterable objectives of policy. No one can know in advance what will have to be done in order to achieve such objectives over a period of time, nor what the economic effects will be if they are achieved.

This does not mean that there is to be no defence against accelerating inflation. But it has to be recognised that the chances of effecting a

crete terms, how high interest rates would have to go and how much unemployment would have to increase.

You do not get a deceleration of inflation for nothing: any policy that will produce it will have costs. The policy chosen should make sense as a whole taking all its effects together. Then what is right to do vis-à-vis inflation must take account of what is already happening in the economy generally. In my view it is a more important priority to minimise the coming increase in unemployment than to make a sharp reduction in the rate of inflation.

Finally there is the question of the exchange rate, that is standing at a level which is destroying our international competitiveness. Perhaps I can outline the approach which seems to me to be the right one. The arguments above. The general idea would be to frame a set of objectives for the next 12-18 months which seemed the least unattractive available combination of unemployment, price inflation and international competitiveness, taking into account the prospective state of the world economy and the potential developments in the wage and salary system.

Fiscal policy and monetary policy should be set so as to promote these objectives. A number of policies or policy attitudes need to be worked out together in mutual consistency, of course in practice some of these policies have more flexibility than others and can be more easily redirected as time goes on and circumstances change.

The budget would be aimed at a certain combination of real and monetary flows, believed mutually consistent, and from this budget would emerge a forecast of the public sector borrowing requirement. But this would simply be a forecast, not a policy target to be monitored and treated as an over-riding objective. Similarly there would be a forecast of the increase in the money supply which would have the same status.

In the present circumstances I would not promise under this policy any marked reduction in the near future either of the rate of inflation or of the level of unemployment. Indeed, given the world situation it seems hardly possible to avoid some rise in unemployment.

But at least we would have got back to thinking of production and activity as objectives of policy, not merely as quantities which emerge from the working out of policy whose sights have been set on the growth of the money supply and which would be mercilessly redirected as necessary to achieve the pre-set result.

The Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service yesterday questioned the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Government's approach to economic management. In this article Sir Bryan Hopkin (left), who was Head of the Government Economic Service and Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury from 1974-1977, says that the present policies are ill-conceived and argues for measures aimed at holding down unemployment.



Sir Bryan Hopkin

Government has embarked on a policy of making unemployment high enough, for long enough, to break down the present scale of wage and salary increases and in this way eventually get the rate of inflation down and so change inflationary expectations.

The first thing that needs to be said is that this is indeed the policy it would be better if it could be stated frankly to the public. The second is to recognise that nobody knows how much unemployment will be required to achieve any defined deceleration of inflation, nor how long it will go on.

The knowledge to enable one to work out a balance of the costs and benefits of the policy simply does not exist. The Government is blundering about in the dark, for all its stance of firm and informed purpose. It is a matter of judgment what the costs in high interest rates and unemployment of a given benefit will be. My judgment is that if the policy continues to be operated as it is at present the costs will be heavy and prolonged.

reduction in the rate of inflation depend to a great extent on the states of mind—the views and objectives—of those engaged in bargaining about wages and salaries.

Policy on fiscal and monetary instruments must take account of the atmosphere and prospects in that sector, and the refusal to do this properly is one of the great errors of present policy. Nor is it beyond hope that the Government should exercise some helpful influence on that atmosphere so as to decelerate the scale of wage and salary increases. A refusal even to try to do this is an abnegation of responsibility.

Next, there is no sense in being over-ambitious. It may well be that in present circumstances a fairly high rate of inflation has to be accepted. What is reasonable as an objective in regard to inflation must take account both of the strength of the forces making for inflation in the labour market and of the situation that will be produced elsewhere in the economy, by any particular anti-inflation policy—in con-

Business Diary: Government health warning • Zurich ponders

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Hollywood

"They are not asking for more pay, but they insist on a 26-hour week with treble rates for overtime."

Wherever Mr X of Bristol is at the moment, he need only look at the latest copy of the Midland Bank staff newspaper to discover how Mary feels about him.

The manager of the bank's Corn Street, Bristol, branch, Mr A. H. Davies, has reproduced in the newspaper a cheque which the aforesaid Mary has sent to this anonymous gentleman.

It reads: "Pay Mr X eight pounds only—not a penny more, with a big kiss, Mary". The manager has dutifully blanked out the identities of those concerned but cannot restrain himself from commenting, "while I have no idea to what it relates, Mr X is obviously a very lucky gentleman".

Eric Waterhouse, one-time Rank Hovis McDougall, Procter and Gamble and Trust Houses Forte marketing executive in London, has been invited to help China improve its hotels.

Now managing director of the posh Mandarin hotel chain and based in Hongkong, Waterhouse will be advising Peking on how to modernize what is generally considered one of the greatest barriers to attract badly-needed tourism.

With few new hotel rooms built in China since 1950, the country can only handle about 100,000 people a year, says Waterhouse. He estimates the country could step into the big tourist league in three years.

Hollywood legend has it that many years ago a man named Goldfish met a woman called Selwyn and they decided to form a joint company. After rejecting the name "Selfish Films Inc" they settled upon "Goldwyn Film Company", and so a famous name was born. Next month will see the start of a new era in the Goldwyn annals.

Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Inc has been making films for years. It has also been rapidly developing in the hotel-casino business and now it has decided to split itself into two separate publicly held companies.

The final decision to create the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Film Company and MGM Grand Hotels Incorporated will be voted on by shareholders next month.

Both new companies look set for exciting times. The MGM Grand Hotels group plans spending \$100m to add 750 rooms to its 2,076-room palace in Las Vegas and another 950 rooms to its 1,015-room hotel in Reno, Nevada. There are also plans for a new 1,000 room hotel in the new American gambling centre of Atlantic City, not far from New York.

MGM Films has all sorts of bright ideas, many of which include British talent. Laurence Olivier, Maggie Smith and Claire Bloom are starring in *Clash of the Titans* which is being made at Pinewood Studios.

Does Sir Keith Joseph really know what he has let himself in for by accepting an invitation to visit the Invicta Plastics factory at Oadby, Leicestershire on Friday?

Invicta, creators of such tortuous plastic creations as Master Mind and other versions of cerebral cruelty, are doubtless pleased to have the Secretary of State for Industry opening two new buildings at their headquarters.

With Invicta's arms now stretching into America, West Germany, Italy and Japan, the form of local subsidiaries, the company will no doubt meet with Sir Keith's approval.

How Sir Keith will view Invicta's plan to test his mental skills against the company's creations is another matter. Is Sir Keith Joseph really as Master Mind? He asks a letter from the Invicta headquarters. "Who knows, you could well find another side to this mysterious man."

A growing number of pet owners are turning to prepared pet foods which are cheaper and offer a more convenient form of balanced nourishment than fresh foods, claims Pedigree Petfoods publicity department. It is not revealed whether the owners are subsisting on dog meat, cat food, or bird seed, but one cannot but feel sorry for them.

David Hewson

Our presence will make your heart grow fonder.

If you are resident overseas, the best way of keeping in touch with events back home is by reading The Times.

However due to rising costs and to avoid any unnecessary wastage of newspaper, The Times has reduced the number of copies offered for casual sale—both at home and abroad.

Don't risk losing touch. Place a subscription with The Times and be sure of your daily copy.

For further information and subscription details, write to The Subscriptions Manager, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 3EZ.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

NOTICE OF MEETING
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held in 150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5NQ on Wednesday 16th April, 1980 at Noon.

By Order of the Directors
W. PROUDFOOT
General Manager and Actuary
150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
G2 5NQ, 14th March, 1980.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Interest rate worries slow gilts

The stock market opened the new account with the expected shift upwards as gilts made the running and equities followed.

The day started with heavy demand for Government stock and although trading began late, giving dealers time to catch up with the paperwork created by the issue of a new tap on Friday afternoon. Fresh buying of Exchequer 131 per cent 1985 tap quickly exhausted remaining official supplies which are estimated at about £100m.

The response to the new £1,000m Treasury 2004/08 stock was also favourable, coming as something of a surprise to some gilt dealers. It is suggested that Thursday's tender will be a sellout with only £200m required on application.

Both shorts and longs went better all morning until rumours that interest rates would remain at present levels through the summer temporarily halted the improvement. Longs, which had been up to £11.11 up, while shorts finished at the top £1.11 higher.

Equities also reacted to the interest rate rumours and the FT index up to its highest point of the day at 406.6, up 5.0 by lunchtime, it slipped back to close 2.6 better at 404.2.

In a week with several large companies reporting results, Glaxo started the list and disappointed the market with its £35m. Despite this, there was no heavy selling in the stock. The price closed at 236p down sharply by 13p to 395p as it went ex-dividend yesterday, while ICI which went up to 378p at one point after the annual meeting, finished the day unchanged at 372p, as did Fisons at 274p. Rank gained 2p to 195p, while Reed put up 17p to 79p with another paper group, Bowater which reported results last week, gaining 7p to 182p. Pilkington went up 2p while BAT gained 3p to 238p and Turner and Newall, after weekend press comment, rose 1p to 113p.

Worries over the expected bid for Guthrie from Sime Darby served to depress the price 49p to 863p, but the long-awaited offer from American group Marsh and McLellan gave an 18p boost to insurance broker CT Bowring.

News that 20,000 Furness

Yesterday's go-ahead for two AGR nuclear reactors is a shot in the arm for Northern Engineering Industries, which should see around £250m worth of business from the project. The shares have dropped almost a quarter since worries about the future of AGR reactors first surfaced, and closed 2 1/2p higher at 40p last night. Full-year figures on Thursday are not expected to be good but the current year is looking more promising.

Withy shares had been purchased at 36p on behalf of Arside Investment, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mr CV Tung's Orient Overseas Container Group pushed the Furness price up 1p to 371p.

Grand Metropolitan fell 4p after four years at 124p with the news of its \$415m bid for the American Liggett group while Trust House Forte added 6p to 161p.

Waring and Gillow's purchase of 200,000 Maple ordinary shares at 30p and 2,600 preference shares at 70p pushed Maple's price up 1p to

311p, 11p over the offer price. But Waring's explained that the purchase does not force it to make a higher offer as 304p is the offer price including the second interim dividend, announced in the offer document. Waring finished 2p up at 105p.

Other stores followed the market lead with Boots rising 8p to 192p, G & A adding 6p to 386p and House of Fraser advancing 3p to 126p.

The Burton Group, which reacted to adverse comment after last week's results by falling 7p to 107p during the day, recovered to close at 113p while Currys' produced disappointing figures but with an improved dividend which helped to boost the share price by 2p to 162p.

York: Trailer announced a profits drop and a redundancy programme which depressed the price 3p to 28p. David Dixon's sale of its 10 per cent stake in Montfort (Knitting Mills) after an abortive takeover bid put on 3p to 895p and the "A" shares rising 10p to 580p. Rascal put on 5p to 239p as did Ferranti to 500p. Oils, with the exception of BP which was down 8p to 346p

on further cautious press comment, were busy all day with Ultramar reaching an all-time high of 560p, up 16p.

In buildings Ready Mixed Concrete, also reporting today, went up 5p to 165p and Rugby Cement gained 2p to 70p ahead

The point about the failure of Sime Darby to buy M and G Group's 13.5 per cent stake in Guthrie, to add its own 30 per cent interest, is that M and G is holding out for a general offer to all shareholders. It will not, as a matter of principle, do a special deal with Sime not available to others.

An all-out bid from Sime for Guthrie looks very near. Something under £10 a share should do the trick. Yesterday the shares closed at 863p.

of today's figures. Ladbroke's slipped 2p to 146p after last week's results while Coral, whose gaming licences are under threat, was unchanged at 67p.

Equity turnover for April 11 was £92,882m (number of bargains 13,078). The most active stocks, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Lasmo, BF, Burnat, Shell, Ultramar, Bowater, Burton Group, Barclays, Grand Metropolitan Hotels, ICI, Marks and Spencer, Thomas Tilling, BAT, European Ferries and Glaxo.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Paid	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
ICI	11,117.0	1,511.0	16.5(10.3)	1.23(0.8)	31/5	2,011.4
Automated Recs (F)	28.2(20.1)	1.7(1.4)	33.5(26.3)	3.2(2.7)	27/5	5,214.5
Currys (F)	221.3(191.7)	11.8(12.1)	—	6.3(—)	—	7,515.0
J E Eng'nd & Sns (F)	31.5(37.7)	0.8(0.8)	0.27(0.54)	—	—	0.4(1.42)
Glaxo (I)	285.9(268.2)	30.3(26.5)	—	3.5(2.5)	20/6	—
Hambro Life (F)	—	10.8(8.2)	—	5.7(—)	10/6	7,214.7
Huntleigh Gp (F)	11.3(8.5)	0.57(0.35)	4.8(5.5)	0.61(—)	1/7	1,191.7(6)
MP Kent (I)	7.7(5.3)	1.51(0.73)	6.9(3.3)	—	—	—
Richard (Leis) (F)	3.6(5.3)	0.15(0.32)	11.0(13.4)	2.8(—)	30/5	4,314.25
Sec Trust (Scott) (F)	—	3.8(2.9)	5.2(3.6)	2.9(—)	23/6	8.0(3.5)
Standard T & C (F)	437.0(374.0)	38.4(26.9)	27.5(21.1)	6.0(—)	—	5,235.0
Wallington (F)	—	2.4(3.0)	—	3.38(3.37)	28/5	—
Wood (F)	—	0.1(0.20)	—	1.0(1.0)	29/5	—
York Trailer (F)	38.4(32.1)	0.69(1.1)	—	0.39(1.19)	1/7	1.97(2.3)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * = Loss.

ICI IN THE 80s: BASIC STRENGTHS TO BUILD ON



"Modern world-scale plants, a good product portfolio, first class management, skilled, involved employees, and good industrial relations"

Key points from the speech by the Chairman, Sir Maurice Hodgson, to stockholders at the Annual General Meeting in London on 14 April 1980:

A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT
Exports from the UK were over £1,000 million; sales in Continental Western Europe exceeded £1,000 million and in the USA sales exceeded \$1,000 million; profits from oil trading were £79 million; and the Company's pre-tax profits improved by a third to £560 million.

EXPORTS
The export figures show how strong our export performance has become. We increased our export volume by 10% last year, despite a strengthened pound, although there has inevitably been some reduction in export margins. We had a positive balance of payments of £392 million which is of vital importance to the UK economy. The sales figures for Europe and the USA show the further development of our strategic aim to create a powerful ICI presence in the world's two major markets.

INFLATION
Inflation continues to reduce the purchasing power of profits. Each million pounds of retained profit buys less new plant than it did before and each year inflation increases the amount of working capital needed to finance our operations. In 1979 working capital increased by £262 million.

EEC

Evidence suggests that entry to the Community has been very good for ICI's business. Our trade with Europe took a very sharp turn upwards after British entry. In 1972 our sales in Continental Western Europe were £235 million; now they are £1,053 million. Our exports to EEC countries have grown four times as fast as the overall demand for chemicals in the EEC. We must now regard the EEC as our large home market.

SHARE OWNERSHIP

The pattern of share ownership in ICI and other companies is changing; in ICI's case institutional stockholders now own 53% of the Company's share capital, whereas ten years ago the figure was 14%. We very much regret the decline of the small stockholder, but hope that the greater freedom which companies now have to carry on their businesses without controls on prices and dividends will in due course lead to a better deal for stockholders than they have had in recent years.

PROSPECTS FOR 1980

Prospects for the coming year are distinctly uncertain, although the first quarter has started better than we might have expected. The predicted recession has been slow in coming but there is now some evidence of forward demand slackening. Hence it is becoming clearer that it is going to be difficult to obtain the further price increases we urgently need to offset increased costs, and the current high

level of chemical and man-made fibre imports are an additional problem which we face in the UK. The effects of any future increase in oil prices or strengthening of sterling will therefore be even harder to absorb in these circumstances. Given these uncertainties in matters over which we have no control, we are reacting by concentrating on matters we can control—greater energy savings; achieving maximum output from existing plants; improving manpower efficiency; and constraining the growth of working capital.

LOOKING AHEAD TO THE 80s

In looking ahead to the 80s there can be no certainty but the fact is that we have basic strengths to build on. We have modern, world-scale plants, a good product portfolio, a good territorial spread, a measure of self-sufficiency in oil, first class management, skilled and involved employees and good industrial relations. On that basis, we shall continue to take positive steps to compete successfully worldwide.



Currys down 2pc as competition grows

By Peter Wilson Smith

Currys, the High Street retailer of electrical appliances, recorded a 2 per cent fall in profits to £11.9m before tax in the year to January 23. Profits before tax were £12.5m against £10.5m in 1978, but after a near doubling of net interest receivable from £960,000 to £1.8m. Group turnover rose by 15 per cent to £221m including VAT.

Following the ending of dividend control, the group has decided to restore the rate of dividend to the 1972 level, adjusted for inflation. Accordingly, the year's dividend has been increased by 47 per cent to 10.7p gross.

Currys first-half profits were 24 per cent higher at £4.7m, but following the General and the increase in VAT, demand eased and competition intensified in the third quarter of the year. There was some pick up for a late-starting Christmas period, but not enough to prevent profits from falling in the second half of 1979-80.

The group's credit trading balances at the year end, after the provision for unreturned profit, were a fifth higher at £17.7m. The total provision carried forward was £10.7m against £9.8m, giving rise to a charge against the current year group profits of £91,000.

Higher stock relief and capital allowances reduced the 1979-80 tax charge from £4.1m to £2.5m, so after-tax profits were 15 per cent higher at £9.2m. The group has transferred £5.8m to current cost reserve, reflecting the difference between profit on an historical cost basis, and on a current cost basis.

John Currys, managing director of Currys, said: "The year has been a difficult one, and price competition in the High Street is tough. But he says that, so far, the group is ahead of its sales targets. At 162p the shares yield 6.5 per cent.

ICI faces stern test this year

By Philip Robinson

Imperial Chemical Industries' chairman Sir Maurice Hodgson warned shareholders yesterday that the biggest United Kingdom company, which he heads, is in for a tough time this year.

meeting, Sir Maurice said that although the first three months of this year had started better than the board might have expected, "the air now seems slackening".

He said that while the predicted recession was slow in coming, it is becoming clearer that it is going to be difficult to obtain the further price increases urgently needed to offset increased costs.

The current high level of chemical and man-made fibre imports are an additional problem which the group faces in the United Kingdom, he added.

Sir Maurice said the effects of any future increase in oil prices, or strengthening of sterling, will therefore be even harder to absorb.

But he said that the growing profits from the group's stake in the North Sea Ninian oil field—which helped boost profits last year by a third to £560m—would not be used to subsidise chemical operations.

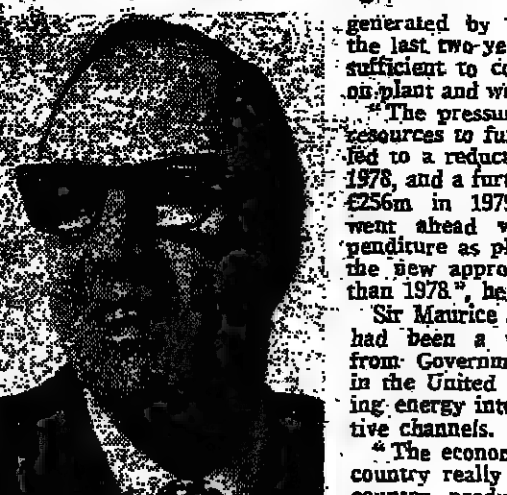
Instead, the group aims to reduce energy consumption still further, to save on capital spending, and ease better returns by squeezing the maximum output from existing plants. "Despite good progress made in recent years, the company needs to step up the rate of improvement in manpower efficiency, and is seeking ways to contain working capital," Sir Maurice said.

He added that last year working capital increased by £262m, but the amount of cash generated by the last two-year sufficient to cover on-plant and working capital resources to fund a reduction in 1978, and a further £250m in 1979.

He went ahead with the new approval in 1978, he said. Sir Maurice said that the Government in the United Kingdom is increasing its energy into the country really, country products.

Meanwhile, a tough year for companies amid rising costs was being felt in full-time. Bayer UK where per cent from on a turnover ahead to £146m. Much of the increase in trad wiped away a charge which doubled to £3m.

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Sir Maurice Hodgson, chairman of ICI

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Westinghouse deal with MK Electric

By Philip Robinson

Westinghouse Electric Corp., one of the world's largest electrical groups and MK Electric Holdings, Britain's largest manufacturer of wiring devices, yesterday announced a joint venture to operate from January.

Ostermill, a Westinghouse subsidiary, and MK will jointly manufacture switchgear. MK will subscribe, in cash, for 49 per cent of the share capital of two subsidiaries of Ostermill (Ostermill Products and Ostermill Chilton), the latter of which will change its name to Westinghouse Electric.

—MK. The subscription price, which is expected to be about £940,000, will be based on the net asset values of the two subsidiaries on December 13, 1980.

Record turnover lifts Bramall to £1.77m

By Rosemary Unsworth

Bradford-based motor vehicle dealer C D Bramall booked pretax profits by 26 per cent in 1979, while pushing up turnover by a record near 40 per cent.

Profits went from £1.4m to £1.77m while turnover rose by £8m to £28.2m in the year to December 31, 1979.

The results are in line with chairman Mr Tony Bramall's warning at the interim stage that profits would be held back by the increased impact of rising costs.

The group's Ford main dealerships contributed £25.8m against £18.5m of turnover. Contract hire and leasing was £1.9m compared with £1.4m. Hire purchase was £415,000, a 21 per cent improvement over the previous year.

Mr Bramall added that the group's search for expansion through acquisition was nearing completion. He added that the three Ford dealerships all increased market share during the year despite protected deliveries of new vehicles during the first six months.

The final dividend has been increased from 4.25p gross to 4.57p, making a total of 7.5p against 7p the previous year.

M P Kent 105pc up

By Rosemary Unsworth

MP Kent, the Bristol-based property developer and house-builder is not putting a foot wrong. In the half-year to December 31, sales rose by nearly 30 per cent to £7.7m, while pretax profits soared 105 per cent to £1.5m.

The dividend moves more modestly, rising 37 per cent to 0.72p a share gross allowing for a one-for-one scrip issue, from earnings of 6.5p.

Kent is understood to have low borrowings in relation to capital employed, about 30 per cent, and the shares hardened 7p to 60p.

Chemical Bank's first quarter earnings rise

By Rosemary Unsworth

Chemical Bank New York Corp., the holding company of Chemical Bank, reported first-quarter income before securities transactions of \$32.5m, an increase of \$3 per cent from the \$30.7m earned in the first quarter of 1979. Earnings per common share were \$2.06 compared with \$1.94 in 1979.

Net income was \$32.5m (\$2.06 per common share), up from the \$26.7m (\$1.66 per common share) last year. Securities losses were "minimal" compared with \$4.1m last year. Total assets of the corporation at March 31, were \$39,500m, compared with \$33,500m at March 31, 1979. Deposits at the same dates were \$29,500m and \$24,900m.

Chase Manhattan Corp. yesterday reported first quarter earnings before securities transactions of \$88.1m compared with \$73.1m a year earlier. After securities transactions earnings were \$86.5m, or \$2.54 a share, compared with \$71.2m or \$2.06 in 1979. Earnings reflected an increase of \$52m, or 55 per cent in other operating income.

Eurobonds
Industrie Pirelli is raising a \$555m four-year Eurocredit lead managed by Orion Bank and Credito Italiano, Orion Bank said.

The credit carries a spread of 8 per cent over London Interbank Offered Rates throughout, with three years' grace. Banco Di Santo Spirito, a subsidiary of state holding company IRI, is raising \$30m through a seven-year Eurocredit

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Net income was \$32.5m (\$2.06 per common share), up from the \$26.7m (\$1.66 per common share) last year. Securities losses were "minimal" compared with \$4.1m last year. Total assets of the corporation at March 31, were \$39,500m, compared with \$33,500m at March 31, 1979. Deposits at the same dates were \$29,500m and \$24,900m.

Chase Manhattan Corp. yesterday reported first quarter earnings before securities transactions of \$88.1m compared with \$73.1m a year earlier. After securities transactions earnings were \$86.5m, or \$2.54 a share, compared with \$71.2m or \$2.06 in 1979. Earnings reflected an increase of \$52m, or 55 per cent in other operating income.

Eurobonds
Industrie Pirelli is raising a \$555m four-year Eurocredit lead managed by Orion Bank and Credito Italiano, Orion Bank said.

The credit carries a spread of 8 per cent over London Interbank Offered Rates throughout, with three years' grace. Banco Di Santo Spirito, a subsidiary of state holding company IRI, is raising \$30m through a seven-year Eurocredit

hire and leasing was £1.9m compared with £1.4m. Hire purchase was £415,000, a 21 per cent improvement over the previous year.

Mr Bramall added that the group's search for expansion through acquisition was nearing completion. He added that the three Ford dealerships all increased market share during the year despite protected deliveries of new vehicles during the first six months.

The final dividend has been increased from 4.25p gross to 4.57p, making a total of 7.5p against 7p the previous year.

MP Kent, the Bristol-based property developer and house-builder is not putting a foot wrong. In the half-year to December 31, sales rose by nearly 30 per cent to £7.7m, while pretax profits soared 105 per cent to £1.5m.

The dividend moves more modestly, rising 37 per cent to 0.72p a share gross allowing for a one-for-one scrip issue, from earnings of 6.5p.

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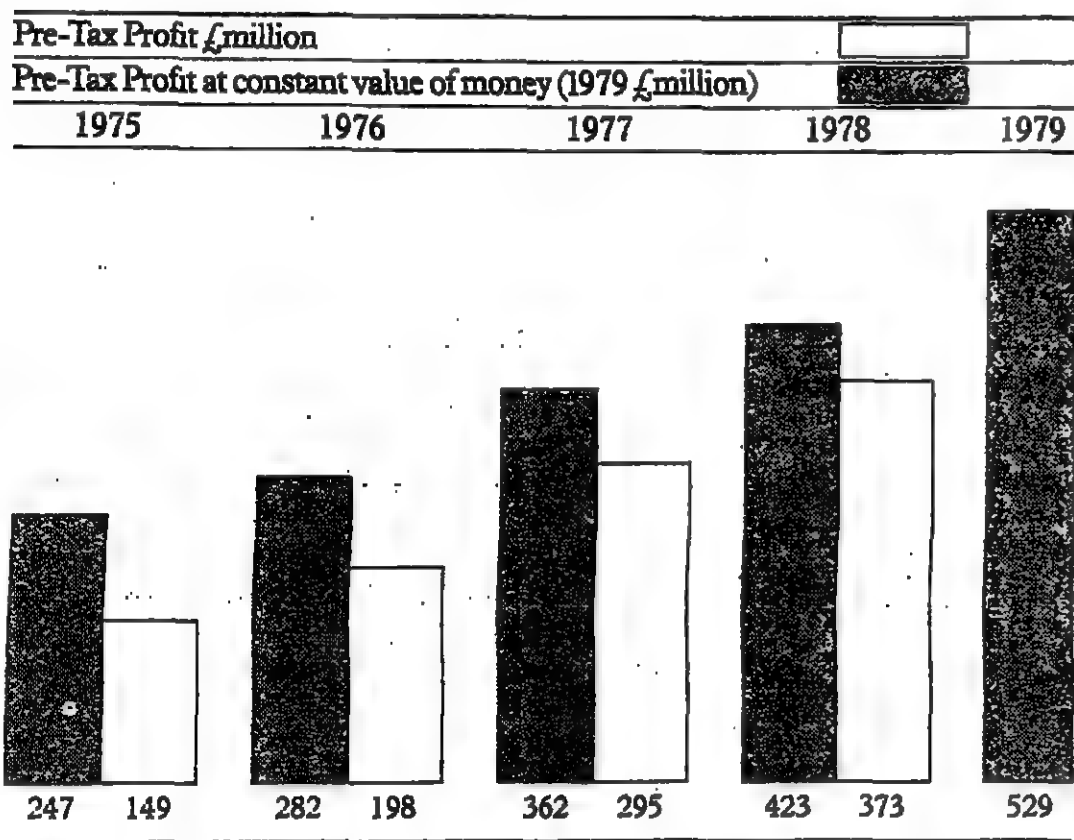
The credit carries a spread of 8 per cent over London Interbank Offered Rates throughout, with three years' grace. Banco Di Santo Spirito

Barclays 1979

The impact of inflation on a business dealing only in money.

The Annual General Meeting of Barclays Bank Limited will be held in London on May 8th, 1980. The extracts from the address to the Stockholders by the Chairman, Sir Anthony Tuke, for the year 1979.

Our profits of £529.4 million show an increase of 42% over last year's figures, but one must set this increase against the impact of inflation on a business dealing entirely in money. In order to stand still, to match the year on year rate of inflation and, if we were to add 18% to last year's profit, we would need a figure of about £440 million. In fact we have done rather better than that, but we have been operating in a year against a background of very high interest rates and this has been of considerable benefit to the Bank which has provided by far the largest part of the increase in our profits. When rates rise, as they surely will, the branch banking system will inevitably face a challenge to control its costs in order to produce a major contribution to the profits of the Group. On the international side, a strong and the narrow spreads in the Eurodollar market have made profits harder to earn. Nevertheless, Barclays International has shown a satisfactory increase mainly due to a general growth of business in the world. The table below puts the Group's profits since 1975 in true perspective, and one can see the effect of the falling value of the pound on our figures.



For the first time this year we are setting out our general and specific provisions for bad and debts separately. Provisions are not an exact science as they depend on individual judgement, but case for providing Stockholders with more information. The specific provision, as its name implies, is related to a particular debt and each of our Managers throughout the world has the responsibility of all or part of a debt to the doubtful category as soon as he has reason to believe this debt will not be paid in full. Exactly how much of a debt is relegated in this way must be a matter of judgement and it is not said that human nature encourages a conservative attitude. We are, however, most careful to ensure that over-provision is not taking place and our specific provisions are calculated on a basis of

General provisions are in a different field. We know from experience that a bank or, in our case of banks, has within its portfolio debts which though not identified as such may well turn out to be political risks are an obvious example of this and one can think of others; for instance, the strike in the industry will almost certainly bring with it problems amongst borrowings already in our books. Therefore that Stockholders, who after all own the business, should be advised that in the opinion of the Directors there is a clear line to be drawn between the reserves of the Bank, which are part of their own assets, and a prudent sum to be set aside for problems unidentified as yet. Under the convention known as the Lawson Rules, formulated in 1969 for the Clearing Banks before they became fully international, we have maintained our general provisions within a band of 1% to 1½% of advances and, in recent years, we have defined by the authorities as excluding advances regarded as risk-free. We continue to follow this convention in this year's Accounts, but the time has surely come to look into the arbitrary distinction between advances at risk and those considered to be risk-free, particularly as the latter category includes advances and deposits placed with banks outside this country and clearly some of these funds are not free of risk. The present position in Iran and the understandable American reaction in freezing deposits are a situation that makes this classification less and less realistic. It is the duty of the Directors to judge on the correct general provision on a world-wide basis as we have great responsibilities to our Stockholders. The existing formula will, I believe, need to be reconsidered but, in the meantime, we can feel reasonably satisfied that we have about £145 million set aside for these contingencies.

Our long-term Stockholders naturally pay more attention to the dividend they receive than to the price of the stock on any particular day as this is affected by all sorts of matters outside our control. The amount of the dividend, however, is now within our control and any holder of a Bank share will hope that his dividend will at least keep up with inflation. If we go back to 1961, the date of our last dividend, this hope has been fulfilled but, if we start in 1973, we have fallen slightly behind. This year, we have our Stockholders should get a little bit ahead of the current inflation rate and the Board therefore proposes a dividend of 10.25p per £1 Ordinary stock. We also propose later in the year to make a one-for-one issue and, subject to any unforeseen circumstances, we hope to pay the same rate of dividend for 1980 on the increased capital; although a Scrip Issue does no more than divide the cake into more number of our Stockholders have told us this would be welcome to them.

Banking trends

The 1970's opened with high hopes for domestic banking, partly as a result of the abolition of ceilings. In money terms, the banks appear to have done well; sterling deposits have just about matched the rate of growth has slowed since 1974. The endowment element in high interest rates has been the unrecovered cost of our money transmission services and has taken some of the sting out of the foreign banks have acquired a larger share of domestic lending and, in addition, margins have been squeezed. The period has also been associated with a remarkable growth in wholesale lending markets.

Unfortunately this decade is opening with a recession and prospects for economic growth cannot be seen until three main features of our life change. First, we must raise our comparatively low productivity; second, we must shift our industrial base from old declining industries to those of new technology; and, third, we must improve our industrial relations which have suffered so much from the strains of inflation.

The incipient recession and the likely change of balance from older manufacturing industry to services, including services, may restrain the rate of growth of corporate lending for some years. Nevertheless, corporate profits in real terms are at present very low and this must strain liquidity and force banks to maintain their bank borrowing, however involuntarily. But, if Britain can obtain a much needed improvement in industrial profitability, a larger share of industry's financial needs may be met from retentions in the industrial market. Until this happens the burden will remain with the banks who must be still more responsive to the needs of their corporate customers for skilled services.

Over the next ten years, the banks should be able to expand their personal sector business both in money transmission and credit, but competition will be sharp from the public institutions and the building societies. The single most important question for the Clearers in the personal sector is whether they will be able to attract on a profitable basis that part of the population which does not at present have a bank account. Our success will depend upon our ability to persuade Government, the Unions and employees to move away from cash wages and this depends to a great extent upon whether we can provide members of the public with cash where they want it, at all hours of the day, seven days a week, and also upon the development of electronic funds transfer and plastic card technology. Changes in our banking systems that will allow all our customers to meet more of their needs away from the bank counter seem an essential prerequisite for a breakthrough in the personal field.

At the same time, we will have to take greater advantage of our existing resources including our branch network. We need to strengthen our share of the market in personal lending and as collectors of savings, where we have lost ground to the building societies in particular.

International

Turning to the international banking field, the predominant feature of the 1970's has been the expansion of the Eurocurrency deposit market, which grew tenfold in money terms far outstripping the growth of deposits raised locally in individual countries. The supply of OPEC deposits and the liquidity they have given the international banking system have reduced margins even in lendings to high risk developing countries, which have become the major borrowers. This could well continue into the 1980's even though the international political scene is much less stable than it has been for some years. Part at least of the world's economic problems has arisen from the roughly twentyfold increase during ten years in the dollar price of oil and one effect has been a similar increase in the price of gold. Unless the dollar strengthens its appeal as a reserve currency, it may be that the movement to non-dollar currencies will continue and this, coupled with the recent abolition of exchange control, should give British banks a chance to expand their share of the international market, particularly as their exposures to risky areas are probably less than many of their international competitors. However, all banks will look to wider margins if only because of the need to maintain capital ratios in an era of continued inflation and uncertainty.

The international side of the Group's business has been transformed from overseas banking in former colonial territories into that of a fully international bank. In 1971, we acquired the minority interest in Barclays Bank DCO. Since then, we have developed our business rapidly in a number of financial centres - Europe, Australia, the Far East, South America and, most of all, the United States where we now have 464 branches and where our purchase of Barclays American Corporation was the largest foreign acquisition we have ever made. We have also built up a strong position in the wholesale sterling and Eurocurrency markets in London itself.

Other developments

At home, we have developed a number of our services to the corporate market including those of our Merchant Bank, the introduction of our Business Advisory Service to help small and medium size companies in their financial management problems and the substantial growth of medium term lending. We have also increased considerably our wholesale deposit base from negligible figures to more than a quarter of our deposits, the majority of which come from our own customers.

Important in the personal field was the acquisition of Mercantile Credit Company which, in addition to expanding its share of the market in consumer credit, has become our leasing arm and is now amongst the largest leasing companies in this country. Its business in this field continues to provide growing support for industrial investment.

The development of consumer credit in branches and through Barclaycard has been a significant feature which we expect to continue, including perhaps a modest entry into the home loan market as soon as conditions permit.

If I were to prophesy the main areas of growth for us in the next ten years, I would say that in our corporate business the need for the development and finance of world resources will provide further scope for the services of multi-currency medium term lending, foreign exchange, energy and project finance and export credits. In the domestic field, further expansion of a wide range of consumer credit will continue to be a buoyant area on which the future prosperity of our operations will depend. The real challenge to us over the next few years will be our ability to create the necessary modern banking systems and facilities to attract profitably the 11 million wage and salary earners who today have no active clearing bank account.

Staff

In 1970, we employed 75,000 men and women in 42 countries; today, we employ over 110,000 and we now cover 75 countries. These figures illustrate the expansion of the Group over the last decade, progress which would not have been achieved without the whole-hearted support of our staff; this has made it possible for us to grow and yet maintain the high standard of service we offer to customers.

In the past year, their work has not always been easy - for example, during the fighting in Uganda there was only one day when we were not able to offer some sort of service to our customers; in Dominica and St Vincent, natural disasters caused havoc. At home, the threat of violent robbery, once almost unknown, is ever present.

Unless our customers are provided with a high standard of service, we shall fall behind our competitors. There is no danger of that while we have such a keen, loyal and efficient staff and I know that Stockholders will wish to give them the thanks they so fully deserve.

Anthony Tuke

Sir Anthony Tuke, Chairman of Barclays Bank Limited.

The Barclays Bank Report and Accounts gives a comprehensive review of the Group's activities in the UK and around the world. To obtain a copy, just send this coupon to the address below.



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London EC3P 3AH.



BARCLAYS

REGISTERED OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON EC3P 3AH. REG. NO. 48839.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

York Trailer cuts payout after slump

York Trailer Holdings, which yesterday cut its total dividend by around a fifth, on profits which last year dropped to their lowest since 1975, made a loss in the first three months of this year.

Mr Frederick Davies, chairman, said that taking account of the short-term problems, and the first-quarter loss, the gross total dividend is cut from 2.417p to 2.018p with a 0.8542p final.

Profits for the year fell from £1.5m to £695,000 on a turnover up from £32.1m to £39.4m. But Mr Davies said that the group was running at a loss in the first quarter of last year, and managed to make a profit by the half-way stage, although he said last night he was looking at a picture which is very dark compared to last year.

The results were much as forecast last September and the shares fell 5p to 28p.

Business appointments

Mr Harrison takes over at Decca

Mr E. T. Harrison has been appointed director, chairman of the board and chief executive of Decca. Dr Jak Dimenstein has resigned as director and Mr N. G. Maw has resigned as chairman of the board and acting chief executive.

Mr H. C. Parkman becomes chairman and joint managing director of Ward Ashcroft and Parkman and chairman and managing director of Parkman Consultants.

Mr W. R. G. Eakin, director of Parkman Consultants, assumes responsibility for the coordination and development of associated overseas practices.

Mr H. A. Oulton has resigned as group secretary and secretary of Parkman Projects.

Mr Ian Warner has been made a director of J. B. & S. Lees.

Mr E. L. S. Weiss has become financial director of Chubb and Son to succeed Mr J. F. McArthur.

reflected the impact of a high interest rates, the strength of sterling, and the transport and engineering strikes.

During last year the group made 350 people redundant at a cost of around £120,000. Around 130 jobs went with the rationalization of the Scammell Trailer making plant at Haveringham, and a further 200 went from the hydraulic hoist and body offshoot.

Anthony Carri-more, which suffered a £700,000 loss last year.

Mr Davies said: "It would only be a half truth to totally ascribe the result to outside factors. To a substantial degree, management was at fault in its failure to respond and act promptly to a significant fall-off in sales."

In America, the group's Anthony Carri-more company continued losing money as a result of the prolonged strike at the International Harvester company on which the group has an important sales dependence.

JE England loses £85,000

J. E. England & Sons (Wellington), the Telford-based potato grower and merchant, made a pre-tax loss of £85,000 in 1979 compared with a £42,000 profit the year before. All the loss occurred in the first half with the second showing a small profit.

After passing the interim dividend, the group is paying a final of 0.57p gross compared with 2.05p in 1978.

Group turnover in 1979 fell from £37.7m to £31.5m. The group is now concentrating on its traditionally strong areas of trade, where it is market leader, and on expansion in the fast food market.

Below-the-line closure and reorganization costs in 1979 were £147,000. The management structure of the company has been changed. Mr P. T. McHugh has been appointed chief executive.

Mr J. H. Mellows has been made a director of Jardine Matheson Insurance Brokers.

Mr Martin Smith has been appointed managing director of BOC Transhield.

Mr Peter Camber and Mr John Shapcott have been appointed directors of Kretz Computing.

Mr F. A. Baker and Mr John Chalmers have been reappointed as part-time members of the board of British Shipbuilders.

Mr John Sadiq has been appointed group managing director of J. Brown & Hedges.

Mr R. Dunn has been appointed deputy chairman. Mr Michael Israel, Mr Elwyn Nicol and Mr Julius Tigner have been appointed directors.

Mr Charles E. Spruell has been appointed president and general manager of Mobil Producing Northwest Europe.

Mr Clive G. Summerhayes has been appointed chairman of Standard Engineering, SE Accessories and Chemicals and SE Leasing.

Mr George W. Rogers has been appointed to the board of Unit Construction.

Mr William Pyle has been appointed director of Anderson Simmich.

Mr W. J. S. Downes has been appointed works director of Tipper Bros (Tubes).

Commodities

COPPER was steady. Afternoon—Cash price 33.50p. Three months 33.50p. Six months 33.50p. London Metal Exchange (LME) 33.50p. New York 33.50p. Chicago 33.50p. Amsterdam 33.50p. Antwerp 33.50p. Bremen 33.50p. Hamburg 33.50p. London 33.50p. Paris 33.50p. Rotterdam 33.50p. Stockholm 33.50p. Zurich 33.50p.

WHEAT was steady. Afternoon—Standard contract 27.50p. High grade 27.50p. Low grade 27.50p. London 27.50p. New York 27.50p. Chicago 27.50p. Amsterdam 27.50p. Antwerp 27.50p. Bremen 27.50p. Hamburg 27.50p. London 27.50p. Paris 27.50p. Rotterdam 27.50p. Stockholm 27.50p. Zurich 27.50p.

MEAT COMMISSION—Average British prices at representative markets on April 14. Beef 1.10p. Pork 1.10p. Mutton 1.10p. Lamb 1.10p. Chicken 1.10p. Turkey 1.10p. Duck 1.10p. Goose 1.10p. Pig 1.10p. Rabbit 1.10p. Poultry 1.10p. Game 1.10p. Fish 1.10p. Shellfish 1.10p. Vegetables 1.10p. Fruit 1.10p. Grains 1.10p. Oils 1.10p. Sugar 1.10p. Coffee 1.10p. Tea 1.10p. Spices 1.10p. Miscellaneous 1.10p.

PLATINUM was steady. Afternoon—Standard contract 1,100.00p. High grade 1,100.00p. Low grade 1,100.00p. London 1,100.00p. New York 1,100.00p. Chicago 1,100.00p. Amsterdam 1,100.00p. Antwerp 1,100.00p. Bremen 1,100.00p. Hamburg 1,100.00p. London 1,100.00p. Paris 1,100.00p. Rotterdam 1,100.00p. Stockholm 1,100.00p. Zurich 1,100.00p.

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RUBBER was steady. Afternoon—Standard contract 1,100.00p. High grade 1,100.00p. Low grade 1,100.00p. London 1,100.00p. New York 1,100.00p. Chicago 1,100.00p. Amsterdam 1,100.00p. Antwerp 1,100.00p. Bremen 1,100.00p. Hamburg 1,100.00p. London 1,100.00p. Paris 1,100.00p. Rotterdam 1,100.00p. Stockholm 1,100.00p. Zurich 1,100.00p.

COFFEE—ROBUSTA (F) per tonne: May 1980 31.50p. July 1980 31.50p. September 1980 31.50p. December 1980 31.50p. March 1981 31.50p. May 1981 31.50p. July 1981 31.50p. September 1981 31.50p. December 1981 31.50p. March 1982 31.50p. May 1982 31.50p. July 1982 31.50p. September 1982 31.50p. December 1982 31.50p. March 1983 31.50p. May 1983 31.50p. July 1983 31.50p. September 1983 31.50p. December 1983 31.50p. March 1984 31.50p. May 1984 31.50p. July 1984 31.50p. September 1984 31.50p. December 1984 31.50p. March 1985 31.50p. May 1985 31.50p. July 1985 31.50p. September 1985 31.50p. December 1985 31.50p. March 1986 31.50p. May 1986 31.50p. July 1986 31.50p. September 1986 31.50p. December 1986 31.50p. March 1987 31.50p. May 1987 31.50p. July 1987 31.50p. September 1987 31.50p. December 1987 31.50p. March 1988 31.50p. May 1988 31.50p. July 1988 31.50p. September 1988 31.50p. December 1988 31.50p. March 1989 31.50p. May 1989 31.50p. July 1989 31.50p. September 1989 31.50p. 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December 2

Foreign exchange

sterling spot

Other

U.S. dollar

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 14. Dealings End, April 23. Contango Day, April 28. Settlement Day, May 6

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

STOCKS			BOND			COMMERICAL AND INDUSTRIAL			FINANCIAL			SHIPPING			MINES			INSURANCE			PROPERTY			RUBBER			TEA			MISCELLANEOUS					
Stock	Price	Yield	Bond	Price	Yield	Company	Price	Yield	Company	Price	Yield	Company	Price	Yield	Company	Price	Yield	Company	Price	Yield	Company	Price	Yield	Company	Price	Yield	Company	Price	Yield	Company					
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Legal Appointments

COMMERCIAL LAWYER

GEISCO Limited requires a second lawyer for its European Headquarters located in Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. The position will report to the European Counsel and applicants, male or female, should have four years' commercial legal experience in industry or private practice since qualifying. The lawyer appointed will work with the European Counsel in advising eleven European companies engaged in the data processing and computing services industry on all aspects of their businesses. All eleven companies are subsidiaries of General Electric Company, U.S.A.

Since the position will involve work of an international nature some overseas travel will be necessary. Fluency in German would be an advantage, although this is not an absolute requirement. Salary is negotiable at about £10,000 a year and other company benefits are available. Please write giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:—

S. P. Hayward
GEISCO Limited
2 Manorgate Road
Kingston-upon-Thames
Surrey KT2 7AR

*Not connected with The General Electric Company Limited of England.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Newly Qualified Solicitor £6-7000

We're Lloyds & Scottish, one of the most successful and well established finance houses in the country, providing credit facilities for industry, commerce and the public nationwide. Because of our continued expansion we now wish to strengthen our legal team based in London.

You would be responsible for your own cases, mainly litigation, conveyancing, and some commercial. You will have the opportunity to gain experience in consumer credit law—a fast-developing field. Ideally you should be admitted for

about a year and have had good litigation and conveyancing experience in articles and since qualifying—but newly qualified applicants will also be considered. As well as a good starting salary, we can offer a full range of benefits including 4 weeks annual holiday, pension scheme and a profit sharing scheme after the necessary period of service.

Above all you must be adaptable and be able to communicate complex ideas in basic terms, so if you want more information about this new position, please write giving brief details of your career to date to—

Desmond Sopp, Solicitor,
Lloyds & Scottish Finance Ltd.,
4 Vigo Street,
London W1X 2AD.

Solicitor

The Berac Group, an international leader in portable power systems, is seeking to appoint a Legal Advisor at the Group's Head Office.

Reporting to the Company Secretary, the successful applicant will be required to advise all levels of management on such legal matters that are encountered by a large commercial organisation. Emphasis is placed on contractual and property matters.

Preferred age range is 26-30. Salary will be commensurate with experience and the position offers attractive benefits and working conditions. Assistance with relocation will be given where necessary.

Applications should be made to:
Alan Holt, Management Planning Manager, Berac Group Limited,
1255 High Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire, LE8 2DF.

BERAC

Career Opportunity in the Oil Industry

SOLICITOR

London Based

Amoco Europe Incorporated is responsible for co-ordinating the petroleum exploration and production activities of the European subsidiaries of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), one of the world's larger oil companies. As a result of a promotional transfer to the United States, a vacancy has arisen in our European Law Department which offers substantial opportunity and scope within the framework of the oil industry. We invite applications from Solicitors with at least four years' commercial experience. Oil industry experience is desirable but not necessary. The work is varied and interesting and will involve some foreign travel. An excellent salary commensurate with experience will be offered to the successful applicant.

Applications, enclosing a curriculum vitae which will be treated with the strictest confidence, should be submitted to B. S. McLintock, Employee Relations Department, Amoco Europe Incorporated, 33 Cavendish Square, London W1M 9HF.

Legal Advisor CITY

The Corporation of Lloyd's is seeking to expand its Advisory Department, whose role is to investigate and advise on a wide range of matters concerning the Lloyd's Market, and is now looking for a qualified Barrister or Solicitor to join a highly professional team. Candidates who should be aged under 30 must have at least one year's commercial experience and knowledge of the Lloyd's Market would be a particular advantage.

The starting salary is in a range £5,500-£8,000. Fringe benefits include a subsidised lunch, non-contributory pension scheme and annual bonus. Please contact—

Mrs. S. Woolcott,
Assistant Personnel Manager,
CORPORATION OF LLOYD'S
London House,
6 London Street, London EC3R 7AB
Tel. 01-623 7100 Ext. 3671
for an application form.

Lloyd's of London

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Law at the University of Birmingham. The successful candidate is likely to have teaching and research interests in one of the core legal subjects. The post is full-time and involves a combination of teaching and research. The salary is £5,500-£10,000 p.a. depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Law School, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT.

The Establishment Officer,
West Thames, Thames Valley University,
Tel. 01-835 8171, ext. 1775.
The latest date for receipt of completed applications will be Monday 21st May 1980.

FRANCES E. MORAN RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

This studentship, which may be renewed for a second year, is offered by the Trinity Trust to students of law who are undertaking research in any area of law. The student will be required to submit a research paper and a thesis. The studentship is worth £1,000 p.a. plus expenses. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Law School, Trinity College, Dublin 2.

The Registrar of the Law School,
Dept. of Law, Trinity College,
Dublin 2.
before 20th May 1980.

CONVEYANCER

West End solicitors require a conveyancer with at least 3 years' Commercial Conveyancing experience since admission.

The applicant should be able to work without supervision and to justify a salary of at least £10,000 per annum.

Applications in writing with full c.v. to

Pritchard Englefield & Tobin,
(Reference JCL),
23 Great Castle Street,
W1N 3NG.

Cheshire

Prosecuting Solicitor Po10-Po2c £7,125-£9,534

Solicitors with experience in criminal prosecutions are invited to apply for this new post in the Chester Office of the County Prosecuting Solicitor. The position involves regular advocacy in local Magistrates' Courts at Chester, Ellesmere Port and Neston. For application form and further particulars, please contact the County Prosecuting Solicitor, Cheshire County Council, County Hall, Chester, CH1 1SF. Closing date 7 May.

SECRETARIAL

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, W1.

SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

Required by Professor of Paediatrics. This post requires someone with initiative to deal personally with patients and medical staff. The work is in connection with teaching and scientific activities. Medical secretarial training an advantage but not essential. A weekly annual holiday. Salary on scale £4,000-£6,000 p.a. per annum according to age and experience. Please telephone 01-636 8533, Ext. 7547.

FLAT RATE £5,500

Operate from this pleasant apartment in the centre of London. Use your professional approach to advise influential clients on accommodation. Gain this opportunity to work in an upmarket property company by using your good secretarial skills to deal with enquiries and bookings. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

NEGOTIATOR/SECRETARY

Use your sales personality to negotiate deals over the phone. Train your own staff and manage the company's affairs. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

ADVERTISING STARLET

If you are looking for total responsibility and a challenge, then this is the job for you. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's advertising department. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARIES

Finishing now or in June/July? We've got all the facilities and training you need to start your career. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE SECRETARY

Finishing now or in June/July? We've got all the facilities and training you need to start your career. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARIES

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SECRETARY

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INTERNATIONAL TELEX OPERATOR

We are an international recruitment consultancy who are in need of an experienced telex operator. You will be sending telexes all over the world and will also act as a relief to our receptionist. We will train you to operate a PACE-1 switchboard. Knowledge of another language is an advantage. Age 20+. You will be based at our modern headquarters in Piccadilly Circus. If interested please contact: Tara MacLeod, Adia House, 84/86 Regent Street, London, W1. Telephone 01-437 7855.

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Required by internal school. Good skills. Starting salary £4,500. Please apply in writing to: 25 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

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GRADUATE OPPORTUNITY £6,000

An excellent opportunity has arisen to work as a P.A./Secretary to the M.D. of a major printing company opposite Liverpool St. Station. The work is varied and demanding and involves a lot of travel. The salary is £6,000 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

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Your organizing ability will be used to the full in dealing with the administration of a course. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

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You will be an integral part of the team of parliamentary secretaries. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

PASSPORT TO PERSONNEL £5,700

Need to be more involved? As a Personnel Officer, you will be responsible for the recruitment and selection of staff. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,700 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

ORGANISING FLAIR £5,500 + BONUS

Looking for your "niche"? Then this is the job for you. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's organising department. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

ACCOUNTS/SUPERVISOR £4,500-£5,500

Supervise friendly staff, work with computer for the sales department. This is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500-£5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

ROOM AT THE TOP

There is more than enough room at the top for you. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE SECRETARY

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Senior Secretaries are required to work in the Department of Prevention of Accidents. The work is varied and demanding and involves a lot of travel. The salary is £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

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ART IN BOND ST. COLLEGE LEAVER

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JOYCE GUINNESS

21 Hampton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. (Brighton/Aradale) and elsewhere. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

AMERICAN BANK SEC/P.A.

John A. McNeill, U.S. Bank and Trust Company, New York. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

BOOK PUBLISHING

Wendell and Nicholson have immediate vacancies for assistant in the editorial department. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

JUST LEFT SCHOOL? £4,000

Train on and pass all office procedures when you join this firm and you will be ready to start your career. This is a full-time position with a salary of £4,000 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

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Do you enjoy making your own decisions? Then this is the job for you. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's operating department. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

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As a P.A./Sec. in a travel agency, you will be responsible for the recruitment and selection of staff. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

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Join a leading publishing house and work as a secretary. This is a full-time position with a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus expenses. Call Martin Bell on 734 0611. Drake Personnel (Consultants).

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